

The Madisonian.

We Stand for the Purity of Home, the Supremacy of Law and the Relief of a Tax-burdened People.

VOLUME II.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1914.

No. 13.

DEBATE ON TOLLS REPEAL CONTINUES

Galleries Crowded to Hear Oratorical Giants of House Discuss Measure.

BETTER ORDER IS DEMANDED

Representatives Harrison of Mississippi, Stevens of Minnesota and Knowland of California, Principal Speakers of Day.

Washington, March 30.—With slightly diminished interest after the spectacular display of the previous day, the house, settled down to a long debate on the administration canal tolls repeal bill. Seventeen hours of discussion yet remain. A vote upon the bill is not expected before Tuesday afternoon, as no night sessions will be held.

The debate on the repeal of the exemption clause was postponed except for a brief colloquy following the reading by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia of the conclusions of Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania against free tolls.

House Galleries Packed.

The house galleries were again packed with an expectant throng, who came in anticipation of a repetition of the oratorical display. It is improbable, however, that the fireworks will materialize until Speaker Champ Clark takes the floor on Tuesday to oppose the administration bill.

The debate was with Representative Harrison of Mississippi, making the initial attack on the repeal bill. He was followed by Representative Stevens of Minnesota, Republican member of the interstate commerce committee, who upheld the contention that the free tolls clause is a violation of treaty obligations. Representative Knowland of California vigorously opposed the repeal.

The galleries of the house were crowded, mostly with women, when Representative Harrison, the first speaker of the day, began his speech against the repeal of the tolls provision in the Panama canal act. Many representatives who were on the floor the previous day, were absent, however.

Speaker Demands Better Order.

Speaker Clark prefaced the opening of the day's battle with a request to the house to keep better order than was preserved the day before and with a warning to the crowds in the galleries that they were there by courtesy and must not applaud or indulge in loud conversation.

Representative Harrison, in protesting against the tolls repeal, asked: "Are we now to howl in humble humility to Great Britain? Are we to bow simply because Great Britain is a powerful nation, thinks that we, now situated as we are, confronted by international complications, would surrender honor to an unjust and unreasonable contention for the sordid consideration of assisting us to settle a question that, although it is close to us, yet is, after all, in the interests of humanity?"

"Be not deceived, sirs; those who would vote for this repeal act will some day have that act rise to plague you."

"I am strongly convinced that as an economic policy it is best that our coastwise vessels going through the Panama canal should be exempt from the payment of tolls."

Representative Stevens of Minnesota, Republican, the next speaker, appealed to the house to uphold the president's position on the canal issue.

If the United States discriminates against Great Britain at Panama, Stevens asserted, then an equal discrimination against American vessels using Canadian canals along our border might be justified.

Knowland Attacks Repeal.

Declaring there is no escaping "the naked truth" that for the first time the United States is "urged to surrender under foreign pressure, disclose the situation or becloud the issue as you may," Representative J. R. Knowland of California joined in the attack on the proposed repeal of the free tolls provision in the Panama canal act. He added:

"The government of the United States, speaking through a congress, a president and the state department, takes a positive position touching the interpretation of a disputed treaty, and a succeeding administration demands and insists that this government reverse itself, abandon its former position and accept the foreign interpretation of the treaty, an action with no parallel in American history."

The president's Washington Park, N. J., speech on August 15, 1912, a month after the first British protest was received, announced to the farmers of Washington Park on that memorable occasion in referring to the canal treaty, "our platform is not molasses to catch flies. It means business. It means what it says."

"Throughout the Pacific state, and I presume, elsewhere the free toll plank was frequently quoted by Democratic candidates."

Famous Paintings Stolen.

Madrid, March 30.—It is reported that three pictures of great value by El Greco have been stolen at Toledo.

ROBERT LANSING



Mr. Lansing has been appointed by President Wilson to succeed John Bassett Moore as counselor for the department of state. His home is at Watertown, N. Y.

LIABILITY LAW LAGS

Workmen's Compensation Statute Rapidly Superseding It.

United States Bureau Completes an Investigation of the Two Methods—Movement to Continue.

Washington, March 30.—Workmen's compensation laws are rapidly superseding employers' liability laws as a method of dealing with the results of industrial accidents, according to the federal bureau of labor in a report on its investigations of the subject both in the United States and foreign countries.

The report reviews in detail the history of such legislation and presents the actual results to beneficiaries under federal and state laws. It shows that 23 states have enacted workmen's compensation laws and that these laws have thus far been declared constitutional by the courts of last resort in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin.

This law was declared invalid in Montana because it permitted double liability and in New York because it was held to be in conflict with the state constitution. In New York, however, a new law passed which avoided unconstitutionality.

The report says it is worthy of note that no country ever has returned to the liability law. "While some desire is expressed in certain quarters to delay action until a uniform measure can be agreed upon," the report concludes, "it is apparent to the most casual observer that the rapid movement of the past five years is likely to continue until the rule of proved negligence of the employer and the assumption by the employee of all risks not arising therefrom is superseded by the more humane and equitable doctrine of making the industry provide for the human loss than the mechanical breakage and wear, and tear."

DYNAMITE FOR A PLAYTHING

Police Discover Boys in "Shinny" Game With Sticks of Explosive for Blocks.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 30.—The discovery of twelve small boys playing "shinny" with twenty half-pound sticks of dynamite, enough to blow up the entire suburb of Bay View, started the police on an investigation of an attempt to blow up the home of Joseph Gargotto. A squad of policemen rushed the "shinny" players and captured the dynamite before any of the sticks exploded. The boys said they found the "shinny blocks" in a basket in the rear of Gargotto's home. A fuse had burned out before it reached the percussion cap. Gargotto had received several threatening letters lately.

White House Wedding Near.

Washington, March 30.—The shopping tour of Miss Eleanor Wilson in New York is believed in White House circles to indicate that her wedding to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will take place much earlier than had been expected.

Wealthy Oil Man Dead.

Oil City, Pa., March 30.—B. F. Brundage, one of the wealthiest and most prominent oil operators in Pennsylvania and the owner of a large poultry farm, dropped dead at his home here.

Woman Shoots Meddler.

Lexington, Mo., March 30.—Mrs. Mayette Carlow shot and killed Henry Harve when he interfered to save the woman's fifteen-year-old stepdaughter from abuse.

Aviator Carries Eight Passengers.

Paris, March 30.—Aviator Garait ascended 5,200 feet with an aeroplane in which he carried eight passengers. This is a record for a flight with that number of persons.

RUSH TROOPS TO AID OF TORREON

Huerta Sends 3 Trainloads of Soldiers to Besieged City's Assistance.

GARRANZA IS REPORTED SAFE

Provisional President of Constitutionalist is on Way to Juarez—Villa Leads Army Into Street of Town—Hand to Hand Fight.

Liverpool, England, March 30.—John Wesley Decay, a New Yorker, former president of the Mexican National Banking company, announced as he sailed on the liner Mauretania that he had purchased on behalf of Provisional President Huerta of Mexico 240 Creusot guns and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. He said these were to be dispatched from France to Mexico within a week.

Mexico City, March 30.—Three special trains carrying troops and artillery were sent north by the government to help General Velasco at Torreon. Officials of the war department were on duty all night making preparations for the troops' departure and the trains got away at 7 a. m.

War Minister Blanquet denied the reports of rebel successes at Torreon, but admitted that he had received no message from Belasco for 24 hours.

Only meager reports have been received as to fighting at Tampico, but they indicate that the rebels are attacking ferociously.

The government today announced the completion of arrangements for a domestic loan of \$25,000,000, to be furnished by the local bankers.

Carranza on Way to Juarez.

Juarez, Mex., March 30.—Anxiety among constitutionalist officers caused by reports that Provisional President Carranza had been surrounded by federalists in the Chihuahua desert were set at rest by a message sent by Carranza saying he would arrive here late today or tomorrow.

Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent any disorder when Carranza arrives with his escort. Governor Chao ordered every saloon closed this morning for 48 hours.

No one will be permitted to cross the International bridge from El Paso after 10 o'clock at night hereafter. This is to prevent any plotters against Carranza's life entering Juarez.

Villa Leads His Troops.

Constitutionalist Field Headquarters, Gomez, Palacio, Mexico, March 30.—Torreon probably will fall. A desperate battle is being fought in the streets of the city. The federalists are fighting bravely to thrust back Villa's rebels, but the constitutionalists are slowly forcing their way into the heart of the town.

The bombardment which General Villa maintained ceased, and the rebel commander gave the order for the close attack. Crossing the Nazas river at the head of his troops Villa smashed the federal defense to the north and penetrated the town.

Fighting from the rooftops and from barricades in the street, the federalists had succeeded during the night in hurling back every attempt at Villa to enter the principal plaza of the city. All night the constitutionalists had been cutting their way through adobe houses for many blocks in order to get behind the federal barricades, but the work was slow.

Battling Without Food.

Villa's troops went into battle without having any food or water for 24 hours. The constitutionalist commissary department has failed miserably to meet the demands upon it and Villa has threatened to hang all his quartermasters after he has captured Torreon.

Villa must capture Torreon. Only the federal supplies in that city can save his troops from starvation. In the present condition of his commissary he would be unable to conduct a retreat without disaster.

TEACHER IS BRUTALLY SLAIN

Young Woman High School Instructor Attacked and Murdered at Poland, N. Y.

Little Falls, N. Y., March 30.—The body of Miss Lydia Beecher, a high school teacher at Poland, N. Y., was found in a clump of bushes on the outskirts of that town. She had been murdered with a knife, apparently after having been attacked. The young woman left her boarding-house to mail a letter at the village post office. When he did not return search for her was begun. Henry Fitch, a farmer, driving along the road, sighted the body. Miss Beecher was twenty-one years old. The authorities took a man into custody as a suspect.

Takes Own Life in Jail.

Seattle, March 30.—Roy Moorehead, a paroled murderer, who confessed that he killed Everett C. West of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in a rowboat in Salmon Bay, committed suicide by strangling himself with his shirt in the city jail.

German Vice for Suspended.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, March 30.—Commissioner Schmidt, head of the police department for the suppression of vice, was suspended on charges of blackmailing.

CHIEF SPONSOR FOR REUNION.

Miss Corine Hampton, of South Carolina, Appointed by General Bennett H. Young.

Jacksonville, Fla.—(Special)—In appointing Miss Corine Hampton, of Columbia, S. C., chief sponsor for the Confederate reunion, to be held here May 6-8, inclusive, Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans' association, recognized one of the most famous families of the south. Miss Hampton is a daughter of Hon. G. McDuffie



Miss Corine Hampton, Columbia, S. C.

Hampton, of Columbia, and a granddaughter of the late Wade Hampton, one of South Carolina's most able, conspicuous and daring sons. In the course of a letter tendering the honor to Miss Hampton, Gen. Young said: "Wade Hampton is a name that conjures up all confederates. There is no honor that the surviving confederates could do to his descendants that they would not be willing to bestow."

The position of chief sponsor is the highest social position that can be bestowed by the Confederate Veterans' association, as the young lady who is tendered the appointment is queen of the reunion. Miss Hampton is one of the beautiful young women of the southern states, accomplished and widely known.

BRANDEIS HITS ROADS

Says Pennsylvania Extends Free Service to Patrons.

Declares in Many Instances They Pay Bonus for Privilege of Carrying Out Plan.

Washington, March 30.—Declaring that the Pennsylvania extended free service to shippers and in many instances carried shipments gratis and paid a bonus for "this pleasure," Louis D. Brandeis before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Harlan attacked the railroad generally for their alleged economic policy in relation to their application for an increase of five per cent in freight rates.

The commission was making an inquiry into the question of free storage, unloading and loading, and warehouse services in connection with the plea of the roads for higher rates. The conditions at Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore were placed before the commission by Mr. Brandeis.

The free storage service at Philadelphia, Mr. Brandeis said, cost the Pennsylvania railroad for the year ended June 30, 1913, \$282,261. The shippers and warehousemen receiving these benefits, he declared, transacted business through warehouses designated by the railroad.

Like conditions at Buffalo, Brandeis stated, resulted from allowance made for special services, unloading, switching and per diem claims.

He declared these services should be charged for by the railroads, and that if they were, the necessity for an increase of five per cent in rates in official classification territory would be removed.

MAY TRY TO COLLECT.

Lexington, Ky.—License Inspector James Donlon, unless he is directed not to do so, will take steps soon to compel the fire insurance companies to pay their license tax for 1914, since their withdrawal took place after March 11, the day on which all license taxes in Lexington are due and payable.

EMPLOY FARM DEMONSTRATOR.

Franklin, Ky.—The fiscal court of Simpson county, supplemented by voluntary subscriptions, raised sufficient money to secure a farm demonstrator. A government expert is to be employed. Dr. Fred Mutchler has been given authority to close the contract.

WILL CLEAN UP BOURBON.

Paris, Ky.—Plans which will lead to a general cleaning up of Bourbon county has been formulated by Miss Emma Hunt, who is a visiting nurse sent here by the State Tuberculosis Association. Miss Hunt, who organized the Health and Welfare League, is agitating the question and will have the co-operation of both the county health board and the local league. It is planned to divide the county into four districts and appoint active committees for the work.

FLOODS MENACE NEW YORK VALLEYS

Melting Snows and Steady Rains Cause Streams to Leave Their Banks.

HUDSON IS HIGH AT TROY

Bridge Across the Mohawk at Amsterdam Is Carried Away by Water and Ice—Central Ohio Alarmed by Raging River Waters.

New York, March 30.—Spring floods have set in through the valleys of the state and already much property damage is reported. The warm weather of the last few days has melted much of the heavy snow which fell earlier in the month, and this, with a steady rain throughout the night, has swollen all the streams, many of which are out of their banks, flooding the towns.

At Troy the Hudson river has assumed flood proportions and, with the water rising rapidly, merchants along the river front are removing goods to safer places.

Bridge Carried Away.

Amsterdam reports part of the bridge which spans the Mohawk river there carried away by high water and ice cutting off the southern section of the city from the main part of the town.

The Chenango and Susquehanna rivers are overflowing into the lowlands about Binghamton. At Syracuse a onaga creek is leaving its bank and flooding miles of territory. Ithaca and Schenectady also report flood conditions beyond usual spring freshet marks.

Schenectady Streets Flooded. At Schenectady the Mohawk river is over the Scotia dike and the lower streets of the city are flooded. Ice is jammed against the bridge connecting Schenectady and Scotia, and it may go out before night. The Erie canal aqueduct four miles east of the city. The Rexford bridge already has been carried away. The river is rising rapidly.

Seek Places of Safety. Albany, N. Y., March 30.—The Hudson river is rising rapidly here and dwellers along the river front are moving to places of safety.

River Out of Its Banks.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 30.—A steady downpour of rain all night increased the gravity of the flood situation here. Early in the morning the Chenango river broke over its banks, flooding the residential section of the city. The Susquehanna rose to a point at daylight which imperiled the entire central section of the city.

People Travel in Boats.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 30.—Towns in western New York are threatened with a repetition of the disastrous floods of a year ago, when homes were washed away and damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars was done.

In the lowlands of the Tonawandas people are going to and from their homes in boats owing to the overflow from the Tonawanda and Ellicott creeks. At Batavia the municipal sewage disposal plant is eight feet under water.

High water washed out a culvert on the Erie railroad near Attica, necessitating the dispatch of trains over the New York Central tracks. At Corning the Chemung river is ten feet above normal and has flooded the highways west of the city. At Olean the Allegheny river has overflowed its banks.

Central Ohio Alarmed.

Columbus, O., March 30.—With the Great Miami and Whitewater river raging, the Scioto discharging a foot an hour, and the Muskingum and Licking river out of their banks along the lowlands, anxiety was felt of a recurrence of the disastrous floods of March 25-28, 1913.

A cessation of rainfall followed by colder weather has checked the rise of all of the streams mentioned. Damage so far reported has been confined to the southwestern section of the state, where bridges have been washed out, temporarily cutting off interurban car traffic between Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

Storm Causes Panic in Japan.

Tokyo, March 30.—A terrible panic followed the launching of the new battleship Fusō. A terrific storm burst while the spectators were dispersing after watching the ceremonies and many were killed and injured. Hundreds of men, women and children were trampled under foot as the great throng stampeded in terror of the storm.

Long Ride to See President.

Billings, Mont., March 30.—Bearing a letter from Governor Stewart of Montana to President Wilson, Red Fox Sitting Eagle and three Irons, Indians of the Crow reservation, started on a horseback trip to Washington, D. C. They will urge the passage of a bill setting aside one day annually to be known as "Indian day."

Quoted Town Marshal Re-Elected.

Bakersfield, Cal., March 30.—James McCamy, town marshal, took up his duties where he left off a few weeks ago, when three superior court judges removed him from office. McCamy was re-elected by eighteen votes.

DANIEL F. MOONEY



Daniel F. Mooney, St. Marys, O., has been appointed United States minister to Paraguay. He is the first resident diplomatic representative accredited to that country since 1870, when the diplomatic posts of Uruguay and Paraguay were combined.

900 OFFICERS TO QUIT

British Army Men Will Leave the Service.

Extent of Desertions, Shown in Lord Roberts' List, Stuns the Ministry.

London, March 30.—The alarming extent of the army demoralization that confronts the ministry was revealed.

Lists of nearly 900 officers ready to desert their regiments rather than obey orders for service in Ulster are in the hands of the military authorities.

And these wholesale inroads are threatened in an army now virtually headless. Both Field Marshal French and Lieutenant General Ewart refuse to withdraw their resignations in spite of appeals by both the king and cabinet.

The size of the army desertion was revealed by no less an authority than Sir Edward Richard Russell, a staunch supporter of the government, who in a signed newspaper article says:

It is a positive fact that when he visited the war office early this week Field Marshal Lord Roberts had in his pocket a list of nearly 900 officers of the army, who are ready to send in their papers.

No solution had been found up to a late hour of the situation caused by the resignations of Field Marshal French and General Ewart. The cabinet, however, was still hopeful that its difficulties would be overcome before it again meets the house of commons.

Should the chief of the general staff and the adjutant general to the forces persist in their attitude, it is generally thought that Col. John Seely, secretary of state for war, will leave the cabinet.

45,000 MINERS TO BE IDLE

Coal Workers in Ohio Will Begin Period of Idleness in April, Says Labor Leader.

Columbus, Ohio, March 30.—"The 45,000 coal miners in Ohio will begin an indefinite period of idleness on April 2," said George F. Savage, secretary of the Ohio organization of United Mine Workers. This means a strike.

Savage stated that a conference will start here between State President John Moore, Vice President Lee Hall, Secretary Savage and the presidents of the six sub-districts. The question of a new wage scale and working conditions will be discussed. Savage said he did not know whether any operators would attend the conference.

I. W. W. DO DAMAGE IN N. Y.

Smash Plate Glass Windows in Retaliation for Conviction of the Leader, Frank Tannenbaum.

New York, March 30.—In retaliation for the conviction of their young leader, Frank Tannenbaum, who was taken to prison to serve a year's sentence, members of the Industrial Workers of the World opened a campaign of violence here. They smashed the plate glass windows in the shop of John Carey at 1433 Broadway. Carey had incurred the enmity of the I. W. W. by displaying a cartoon satirizing the "army of unemployed," Carey has received letters threatening to burn his store.

Senator Clarke's Lead 861.

Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—The senatorial primary will result in a contest. Totals, practically complete, are: Clarke, 59,497; Kirby, 58,636. Clarke's lead, 861.

Dowager Empress Worse.

Tokyo, March 30.—The condition of Dowager Empress Haru Ko was much worse. All hope of her recovery was abandoned.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

FARMERS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN TO ATTEND BIG MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.

Five Thousand Will Attend the Conference for the Farmer and Business Man—Annual Convention of League of Southern Writers in Conjunction.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Louisville, Ky.—A. P. Bourland, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Conference for the Farmer and Business Man, to be held in Louisville April 7-10, has taken personal charge of final arrangements for the gathering. Indications, he says, are that fully 5,000 persons will be present from outside Louisville.

Mr. Bourland will arrange the exhibit and demonstration departments at the army and have general supervision over the committees on Accommodation and Entertainment of Delegates, handling of the various conferences and sub-conferences and arrangements for the big mass meetings which will be held each night.

For the last few months Mr. Bourland has spent practically his entire time in arousing interest in the conference.

Delegations are coming from all southern states. A large attendance of farmers, business and professional men from outside Kentucky assured. Almost the entire body of southern educational leaders, state superintendents, university and college presidents and school superintendents of cities and counties will be present.

The League of Southern Writers will hold its annual convention in Louisville April 7 to 10, in connection with the Conference for Education in the South, according to information received from Mrs. Rutledge Smith, of Cookeville, Tenn., president. One hundred women writers of the south organized the league in Nashville three years ago and its membership has since been opened to men of literary attainment.

The program consists in addresses and round-table discussions, all of which are open to the public. The opening meeting will be held on the night of April 7 in the red room at The Seabach. The object of the league is stated to be the advancement of education in the south, diffusion of information, co-operation of writers for their mutual benefit, cultivation of the amenities of the profession by personal intercourse, interchange of opinion, the preservation of the honor, dignity, history and tradition of the southland.

SPRING MEETING

Permanent Devotional Committee of the Presbytery Arranges Attractive Program.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—An attractive program has been arranged by the Permanent Devotional Committee of the Presbytery for the regular spring meeting at Elizabethtown, April 7-9. Special sermons will be features of the evening meetings and of the devotional hour at 11 a. m.

The retiring moderator, the Rev. A. A. Higgins, of Glasgow, will preach the opening sermon Tuesday evening, April 7. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Vander Meulen, of Louisville, will preach the Presbyterian sermon on Wednesday evening on "The Scriptural Method of Evangelism." On Thursday evening the Rev. Dr. T. M. Hawes, of Louisville, will preach a special sermon on "Incentives to Prayer." At the 11 o'clock devotional hour on Wednesday, the Rev. W. B. Anderson will preach on "The Seventh of Our Time," and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Lyons will preach on Thursday at 11 a. m. on "Efficient Evangelism."

SCHOOL BOND ISSUE CARRIES.

Pikeville, Ky.—An election was held here to determine whether bonds of the county shall be issued amounting to \$50,000 for the erection of a new public school building at Pikeville. The women took an active hand in the campaign and the bonds carried by a vote of 269 to 7.

INSTITUTE WELL ATTENDED.

Henderson, Ky.—After three days of well-attended meetings the Western Kentucky Farmers' Institute and Mechanical Exhibition closed its session here.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST TO MEET.

Paducah, Ky.—The annual convention of the churches of the Disciples of Christ of the Twenty-third district, which is composed of Jackson's Purchase, will be held here April 14 and 15, according to a call issued by the Rev. J. J. Castleberry, of Mayfield, president of the convention. About 100 delegates are expected. The organization consists of the Christian churches, Sunday-schools and Christian Woman's Board of Missions societies of Western Kentucky.

DISEASES AND FOES OF BEES

Birds and Insects Prey Upon
Colonies, But Can Be
Combated

PREVENTION BEST WEAPON

Honey Makers Subject to Devastating
Maladies Caused by Germs—Change
of Hive and Cleanliness Often
Aids—Debate Whether
Queens Convey Foul Brood—Bee-
keepers Form Association.

(H. Garman, Head of Division of Entomology and Botany, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

The best-known enemy of the Honey Bee is the Bee Moth, an obscure insect that has probably been in this country ever since bees were introduced. It seems to have been a serious pest in the early days when box hives and bee gums were the only means of keeping colonies. Since the movable-frame hive came into use, the bee moth has been less of a pest, but it is still a danger to colonies of Italians, or Carniolans, when properly cared for, are not troubled by this pest. The common black bee is more subject to injury, but even blacks in movable-frame hives, and kept strong, need not be seriously harmed by the moth.

Combating the Moth.

The bee moth will make trouble in weak colonies, and any exposed comb, stored in hives, or elsewhere, is pretty sure to invite attack and to be ultimately ruined. Such comb should always be kept in screened quarters so that the adult moths can not get to the comb to lay their eggs. Once in comb the young moth should be cut out and destroyed and the comb fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas or burning sulphur. Bisulfide of carbon, sometimes used to fumigate combs, leaves an odor for a time that may prove objectionable to the bees, if the comb is used at once.

Birds and Bugs Foes.

The Bee Martin or King Bird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) is a well known bee eater, and recently I have observed the Tyrant Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) waiting near hives and capturing bees as they passed to and fro. These enemies of the beekeeper are very easily disposed of by the occasional use of a shotgun.

The Bee Moth—Different Stages of Development.



A, side view of larva; B, pupa of larva; C, side view of pupa; D, pupa of pupa; E, cocoon.

The Green June Bugs (*Allochlaena nitida*) on one occasion worried a colony of mine by attempting to pass the guard at the entrance. Their thick crust seemed to protect them against the stings, and after being rolled from the alighting board by a gang of angry bees, they came back and tried again. Narrowing the entrance and destroying the beetles by hand served after a time to put a stop to the attack. The occasion for their peculiar behavior seemed to be the nearness of the hives to a mass of decaying vegetable matter in which the beetles developed.

A good many enemies besides those mentioned are known, but they are not much feared by good beekeepers. Prevention, keeping colonies strong, in good hives, etc., are sufficient precautions against most of them.

Among the Diseases.

The diseases known as Foul Brood are quite a different matter, and the very mention of foul brood is likely to rattle the nerves of the best of beekeepers. Two different diseases are known by this name, one being designated American Foul Brood, the other, European Foul Brood. Both are germ diseases, carried by rod-shaped bacteria which attack the brood and infect the hives and combs so that they must be treated or destroyed to get rid of the taint.

The two diseases may be described as follows:

American Foul Brood.

Grubs light brown at first, becoming dark brown at an advanced stage of the disease. A small stick thrust into the body of such a grub, with withdrawn brings with it a string of gluey matter which may reach a length of an inch or more before breaking. The cells in which are diseased grubs are capped, the caps being sunken and broken finally. A decided gluey odor is given off by dead grubs. Drone and queen grubs are less subject to the disease than those of workers.

European Foul Brood.

The grubs are attacked at an earlier stage than in American Foul Brood, and those attacked become restless, and are marked with a yellow spot near the head end. They become entirely yellow later, and then brown, finally black. The substance of the dead bodies is less gluey than in those

destroyed by American Foul Brood, and does not commonly draw out in long threads. The cells containing diseased grubs are rarely capped. The odor from dead grubs is commonly not very noticeable. Both drone and queen grubs are attacked.

Treatment For Disease.

Experience shows that foul brood may be suppressed, at least for a time, by the simple practice of removing the bees to a clean hive in the frames of which are narrow strips of fumigant. If all the brood is not out of the cells at the time, it can be brushed before the new hive later, or can be kept in a colony reserved for the purpose until it emerges.

The infected combs should be destroyed (rendered) by heat, if necessary by burning, and the hive should be thoroughly drenched, after scraping away all propolis and comb, inside and out, with a two per cent solution of formalin. Any honey present should be boiled thoroughly, or destroyed. The frames may well be burned. All tools used should be carefully disinfected with formalin before using them on other hives. Those engaged in inspecting colonies can not be too careful about these matters when going from one colony to another.

Queens May Be Medium.

There is some difference of opinion among those who study bee diseases as to the possibility of conveying foul brood by means of bought queens. Many practical beekeepers and queen rearers claim that these diseases are never so conveyed. People who have bought queens sometimes claim that they have introduced the disease in this way. The fact appears to be that they are not commonly conveyed by means of queens, and the postoffice regulations bearing upon the matter imply that if the candy used in the cages in which the queens are shipped is boiled, queens do not convey foul brood even when taken from infected colonies.

The subject must be regarded as "open for discussion," however. "Pickle brood," and some other obscure diseases are not at present well enough understood to warrant any positive statements concerning them.

Note.—A State Beekeepers' Association, organized at the University, January 9, 1914, has for one of its objects the control of the spread of foul brood in Kentucky. Those interested in this and other matters relating to beekeeping should join. Section VI of the Constitution adopted reads: "Any persons interested in beekeeping may become an active member of the Association by paying the annual dues of fifty cents."

FORAGE POISONING

In a bulletin on forage poisoning, E. W. Mumma, veterinary department, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, says:

"In the last two months numerous letters have been received from farmers reporting the presence of this disease in a very virulent form, resulting in the loss of large numbers of animals. . . .

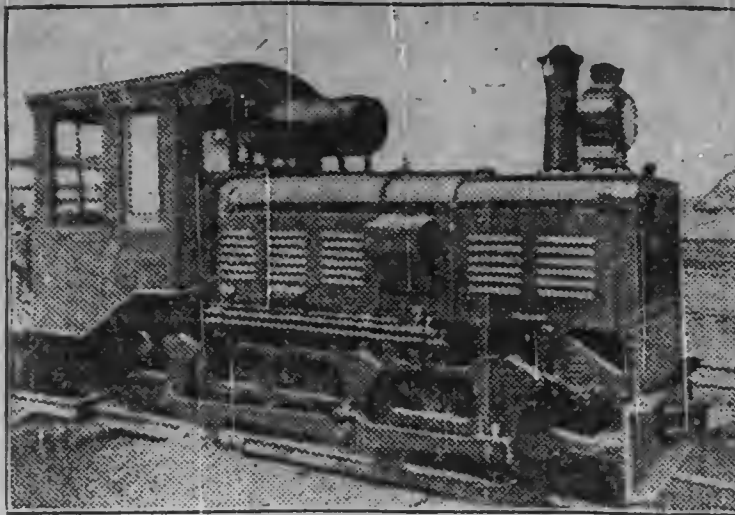
"The cause of this disease is closely related to the feed. In the majority of outbreaks observed in the Blue Grass section and along the Ohio River counties, where it has been most prevalent, the cause is attributed to moldy or inferior ensilage. Samples of ensilage have been received at the Experiment Station for detailed study, and Dr. H. Garman reports the presence of molds which are considered the cause of forage poisoning in one of the middle western states. . . .

"The disease has occurred more commonly in horses and mules where ensilage was the principal feed. Ensilage of a high grade can be fed to horses and mules with both safety and profit, but when tainted or inferior, ensilage should be fed very sparingly to any class of live stock. Cattle, however, are not so subject to its ill effects as are horses and mules. The practice of feeding ensilage to the latter must be carried on with care, and careful inspection of the ensilage must be made at each feeding time in order to discard all inferior portions. It should not be fed early in the morning or late in the evening when it is impossible to detect the spotted and inferior feed.

"There seems to be but little doubt that this trouble could be wholly eliminated, or partially so, by the correct constitution of the silo, as a majority of the outbreaks have occurred where the silo was improperly built. All silos should be covered. The silo expert may not concede that this is essential, but our observations lead us to believe that this is an excellent precaution. Any growth of molds or decomposition in the upper layers of the silage will be carried downward by rain and continue to spoil the ensilage.

"The elimination of the disease, which this year will approximate \$25,000,000 loss therefore, in prevention. Some outbreaks have occurred following the feeding of moldy corn or hay, all of which must be discarded and destroyed if the loss is to be entirely prevented. Animals suffering from forage poisoning do not as a rule respond readily to treatment. This was shown in the outbreak of 1912, when only 24 cattle were saved from the 134 affected; 147 horses out of 512 affected; 16 mules out of 115 affected. On the appearance of the disease a complete change of feed and quarters is quite essential, and each animal should be given a laxative to rid the intestinal canal of its contents and prevent the development of other cases."

NEW TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVE



Curious narrow gauge gasoline locomotive which gives efficient service on outside and tunnel tracks in Chicago lake front improvements.

A powerful industrial locomotive, using gasoline for motive power, is in use on the lake front in Chicago, hauling cars of dirt for filling in where improvements are contemplated. A steel frame is built inclosing the wheels, which are 30 inches in diameter. The engine, which is narrow gauge, has a width of four feet eight inches, and is twelve feet four inches long. Its height is but seven feet six inches, as it is used in an industrial tunnel, and it weighs seven tons. The short wheel base, four feet, enables it to make sharp turns, and it has been found to be a sturdy little worker, adapted both to the outside tracks with heavy grades, and to the tunnel



where electric propulsion is used for ordinary work.—Popular Mechanics.

WITH ROUGH TIMBER

EXAMPLE OF EXCELLENT RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Estimates Show That Cost Was About Half of What It Would Have Been if Dressed Lumber Had Been Used.

An example of the extent to which rough timber can sometimes be used in the construction of railroad spurs or temporary lines is given in the recently completed extension of the Ruskin-Stave Falls in British Columbia. About 230,000 feet board measure of hewed and rough timber were used in crib and trestle work on this extension, which is 3,300 feet long and cost about \$20,000.

The line follows along a very steep side hill in loose, sliding earth and required a large amount of retaining crib construction. The heavy timber growth was, therefore, utilized to good advantage, and cribs and trestles were built from cedar timber cut on the right of way or adjacent thereto. The cribs were built up as the grading and steeper slopes it was found convenient to terrace them in one or more sections.

Several trestles were required at ravine crossings, and in order to give greater stability to these structures, timber crib foundations were built wherever the footings came on sloping ground. The road is of standard gauge and was built on a uniform grade of 5 per cent, compensated, with a maximum curvature of 15 degrees.

The timber on one trestle totals 59,000 feet board measure, including engineering supervision, the structure cost \$75,750. The amount of timber used in this trestle, if bought from the mill as dimension lumber at the regular rate of \$20 per 1,000 feet board measure would have come to \$1,180, while a probable addition cost of \$650 for erecting would have brought the total up to about twice the amount actually expended on the structure.

The timber crib in another place contains 41,000 feet board measure, and cost in place \$70, or about \$24 per 1,000 feet board measure. This cost is considered somewhat higher than the average on the work, due to the very soft earth encountered at this point.

In making a fill near the lower end of the line a rough timber trestle 600 feet in length, with an average height of 28 feet and a maximum height of 32 feet, was built at a cost of \$2 per foot, including ties and 56 pound rails. This structure was only used until the fill was graded for permanent roadbed, and its heaviest loading was a 12-ton dinky engine with three 6-ton (loaded) dump cars.

Grown-Up Children.

A railroad guard related an amusing little incident the other day. "At an out-of-the-way little station in the north," he said, "a party of workmen wished to book a town in the Midlands. Unfortunately, the booking clerk had only a limited number of tickets for the journey at his disposal.

"Eventually he got out of his difficulty by dividing the pieces of pasteboard and issuing children's tickets to the party, at the same time explaining how matters stood.

"They paid full fare, of course," he remarked, "so you must let 'em through."

"I had almost forgotten the matter, when a ticket-examiner at B— came to me and remarked, with a sorrowful shake of the head: "This under-age dodge is getting too warm!"

"What's the matter?" I asked. "Matter?" he echoed disgustedly. "Why, here's a whole carriage full of children, not plays cards, drinks whisky, and wears whiskers!"—London Tit-Bits.

Will Use Electric Locomotives.

Six electric locomotives, the most powerful of their type in the world, have been ordered for service in and out of a New York railroad terminal.

EASILY SEEN BY ENGINEER

Illuminated Semaphore Signals Tried and Approved by German Railroads.

Illuminated semaphore signals, equally efficient by day as well as by night, have been proposed many times and have been the subject of several patents. The idea has been tried in this country, says the Engineering News, and a signal of this class has been in use for about two and a half years in the classification yard of the Prussian state railways at Tempelhof, near Berlin. It is said that it has given good results in ordinary weather and also during fogs, and that the operating costs are small.

The signal has a long blade or arm pivoted at the middle and bent to a parabolic curve. The blade consists of a long narrow mirror, while a smaller mirror curved in the opposite direction gives the back or reverse indication. In each case, a lamp placed in the focus of the parabola furnishes the illumination. A platform serves for maintenance of mirror and lamp. The large mirror has a focal length of four feet, and other dimensions found to be the best by experiment. The reflecting face is coated with aluminum-pollish paint but the surface is not polished, as a diffusing action is the best. A small parabolic reflector behind the lens serves to throw all the light upon the signal arm.

The signal is lighted with acetylene gas, fed from a steel tank at the foot of the mast, but any other form of lighting could be used.

LEAD IN POINT OF HEALTH

Statistics Show That Railroad Men, as a Class, Are Remarkably Free From Disease.

Railroad men are more healthful than are men engaged in almost any other calling, according to statistics compiled by the United States census bureau, and compared with showings from other countries by the bureau of railway news and statistics.

Figures show that in the twenty-seven industries included in the investigation by the census bureau, there is an average yearly death rate of fifteen out of every 1,000 men employed. The report shows that among railroad men the death rate is but ten yearly for every 1,000 men employed.

Most significant in the showing made by railroad men is the scarcity of deaths due to bodily infirmities, for, while deaths due to accidents are higher in number than in almost any other employment, mortality due to tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease and diseases of the nervous system is remarkably low.

Russian Railroads.

From 1908, the beginning of renewed activity in Russian railroad building, to September 1, 1913, bonds were issued for 18 new companies and for the improvement and extension of existing lines, to the amount of \$435,250,000, or an annual average of \$72,541,667. During this period government expenditures for improvement and construction amounted to \$463,625,750, of which \$255,500,000 was for construction.

World's Shortest Railroad.

What is said to be the shortest municipal street railroad system in the world—measuring 391 feet, the length of city block—has been put into operation at Oakland, Cal. The line was built by the city to connect the two ends of a street railroad system and give cross-town service.

Set New Track Record.

The Nickel Plate road has set a new record for a single track line by moving 29 trains west from its yards in Conneaut, Ohio, in 24 hours. This is an average of a train every 50 minutes, and for a single track road is considered remarkable.

The Pattern of Service

By REV. L. W. COSNELL,
Assistant to the Dean,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—"And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech; and they beseech him to put his hand upon him. And he took him aside from the multitude, and put his fingers into his ears, and he spit, and touched his ears; and looking up to heaven, he sighed, and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, Be opened. And straightway his ears were opened, and the string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake plain." Mark 7:32-35.

Many suggestions for the healing of the soul may be found in this story of the cure of a man who was deaf and dumb. Notice

The Look of Jesus—"up to heaven." The heavenly look necessary for those who would restore sick souls. Such a look is assuring. In this day when so many

have lost faith in the great facts of the gospel, we do not wonder that we hear so much of social betterment. We need the vision of God's great power if we are to face with courage the deep problems of sin in human life, rather than be content with physical helpfulness.

The upward look is empowering. If we are too busy to pray we may expect our strength soon to depart from us. But when we read of David Brainerd, lying on the frozen ground, wrapped in a bear's skin, spitting blood as he lay, but continuing from sunrise to sunset in crying to God, we do not wonder at the great blessing which came upon the Indians to whom he preached.

Such a look is balancing. We need to pray after great undertakings as well as before them. When a woman told Bunyan his sermon was excellent, he replied, "Yes, I know it; the devil told me so before I left the pulpit." God sometimes gives us those in the flesh test we are excited above measure.

The Means used in the cure are interesting. The man was taken aside; perhaps he would not be impressed with the working of God, in the crowd. Stanley became a Christian through his contact with Livingstone and felt that God had led him to Africa, away from the world, so that he might have time to think. This is the secret of many a sickbed or sorrow.

Christ adapted the means to the need. By putting his fingers in the man's ears and putting upon his tongue the spittle, which was often used medicinally, he let this deaf man know his purpose to heal him. What a comfort that many of us who are not equipped to deal with the cultured man have peculiar adaptation to deal with others, and that the Great Physician uses means adapted to the end.

Christ did not shrink from contact with the sufferer. We cannot pay someone to do religious work for us simply because it is unpleasant. Samuel Hadley would put his arms of love about the wrecks of humanity that came to Water Street mission, even though he would have to change his clothing when he went home.

The Sign of Christ should not be forgotten: "Looking up to heaven he sighed." He saw in the man only an example of the world's suffering and sin and he sighed over it all.

Men have remedied physical ills when they have felt them. John Howard reformed the prisons of Europe after he himself had had an experience of prison life. If we do not sigh over spiritual needs we are not likely to supply them. We must bleed if we would save.

The Cure It made him useful. He no longer needed to be dependent upon any man. Spiritual cure makes us "workers together with God" and many testify that they date their true life from their second birth through faith in Christ. Jerry McAuley was a river thief whose heart God touched while he was imprisoned in Sing Sing. He became a great blessing to many and at his funeral the streets were filled by men of high and low degree who came to honor him.

Of course, it made the man happy. His tongue doubtless sang aloud in rejoicing; his ears were ravished with the sweet sounds of nature. When ever the gospel goes, music is born and the wilderness and solitary places of human life are made glad.

The great physician now is near. The sympathizing heart is near. He speaks the drooping heart to cheer. Oh, hear the voice of Jesus!

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR APRIL 5

CHRIST'S TABLE TALK.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 14:24.
GOLDEN TEXT—Everyone that exalteth himself shall be humbled; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." Luke 14:11.

This lesson is connected directly with that of two weeks ago, the events occurring in the house of the "chief Pharisee," 14:1.

I. An Honorable Promotion, vv. 7-11.—The spirit of humility here emphasized by Jesus is not that of contemptuously taking the low seat, and then is angry if he is not promoted; the man who says "no" and is angry if he is taken at his word. These words are not only to be applied literally but have a wide scope and embrace all the followers of Christ in every walk of life. The sincere evidence of this spirit is proof of the nearness of the disciple to the life of his Lord; see Phil. 2:3, 6, 7 and Matt. 18:4. Men scramble for position and power to be obtained at the hands of other men. Jesus, the keen observer, saw men striving in this house, and criticized such conduct. "Lest haply," twice repeated, gives us the clue to this section. Guests are not to seek the higher seats, "lest haply" more worthy one should appear who ought to occupy them.

Real Hospitality. II. A Holy Repompense, vv. 12-14.—The man who makes a feast invites those who can return his favor or else thereby pays his obligations to society. Not so the members of the kingdom (Matt. 6:16, 18-18). "Repompense" is here the key. Those who are needy cannot make any material repompense and the one who gives the feast does not need any other repompense than that of the gratitude of those served and the approval, "well done," from the king. This does not forbid the interchange of hospitality and courtesies but does warn us lest in our elaborate feasts we overlook the poor, but worthy ones. In the kingdom, hospitality consists of a desire to give, rather than to get.

III. A Heavenly Invitation, vv. 15-24.—One of the guests seems to have been impressed with the words of Jesus and exclaimed, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God." He seemed to realize that the conduct Jesus was speaking of was to be found only there. In answer our Lord gave us this parable of the great supper in which he describes an atmosphere like that created by his host and the guests there present. By this parable he replies to this man, contrasting the admiring of an ideal and being willing to be governed by that ideal. (a) Those who refused. This was a "great supper," a time of great joy and many were invited, see Gal. 4:4, 5; Matt. 22:2; Mark 1:14, 15. All men had to do was to "come." Isa. 55:1; Matt. 11:28; John 7:37; Rev. 22:17. There were three who made excuses, yet all three refused the invitation. The first (v. 15) was the man whose property stood in his way (II Tim. 4:10; I Tim. 6:9). The second allowed a dumb ox, that might have received attention later, to take precedence over the glad feast. Domestic demands and godless home ties are used frequently by the evil one to keep men out of the kingdom. The third excuse (v. 20) was still less justifiable, for this man should have brought his wife with him. It was her place as much as his to accept the invitation. However, to spurn God's invitation does not mean that there shall be any lack of guests, see John 1:11 and Matt. 21:31. (2) Those who accepted this invitation (v. 21-24). Thus to be summoned into the master of the house "angry" (v. 21).

God's Method. This is God's method of filling empty churches. If we wear out consecrated shoe-leather during the week men will not forget us on the Sabbath, and guests will always be found for God's table. "Compulsion" (v. 23) indicates intense, earnest effort in bringing men to Christ (II Cor. 5:20; Col. 1:28; II Tim. 4:2). Men should be reluctant only through a sense of their unworthiness, which is in reality their greatest possible fitness.

Here again the question of host and guest is thrust upon us. In society we ask our friends and rich neighbors, lest haply they bid us in turn, or repay by making some other repompense. Our hospitality is a gold prod quo business. Thus there is set before us the blindness of human hearts in the excuses they make in answer to God's invitation.

In the matter of entering the kingdom of God it is the man who humbles himself that is exalted within. Men must stoop to reach the heights, we undergo in order to overcome. In the matter of our behavior, guests must humble themselves to the needs of the lowest, if they are to be exalted to the highest in life. Our greatest desire is to that call which comes from the highest authority. What a wonderful parable this is, given in answer to a pious remark about eating bread in the kingdom of God. Our feast calls forth wisdom or sensual pleasure only?

Eight Acres more or less.

TERMS:—Said land will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months time, the purchaser being required to execute two sale bonds for equal amounts, payable to the Commissioner, bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale until paid, with a lien retained to secure the payment of the purchase money, or the purchaser can pay the purchase money at the time of sale.

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JUST A LITTLE SMILE



Weak Man.
At a New Year eve supper at the Players' club in New York, Witter Bynner, sonneteer, remarked:
"A New Year resolution is the only thing on earth that is stronger at birth than at any time."

At this witticism the eyes of Butler Glaesner, essayist and critic, snapped behind the lustrous pince-nez, and Mr. Glaesner said in his calm, fluent voice:

"And of New Year resolutions, above all other things, it is true that the good die young."

A Frank Talk.
"Wombat, I have always been a true friend to you. I have spoken nicely of you behind your back as well as to your face. And yet you have always been suspicious of me."

"I admit it, old chap. You act so different from my other friends that I have never known what to make of you."

His Experience.
Shoe Clerk—What size rubbers do you wear?
Uncle Josh—I dunno. I guess when you buy rubbers you have to take your choice between ones you can hardly get on at all and ones that'll slip off as soon as you begin to wear 'em.—Puck

ASTRONOMICAL.



First Boarder—This is the third time the actor over there has dipped the saucer of cream and strawberries.
Second Boarder—Yes, he is the star boarder.
First Boarder—Ah! I see; the Big Dipper.

Pedal Pedantry.
Every girl who rides a bike
On country road or street
Always has two ends in view:
Those two ends are her feet.

Ghost of a Smile.
Rosemary—Have you ever been impressed by the mystery of Mona Lisa's smile?
Thornton—No. She looks to me just like some woman who is doing her best to laugh at one of her husband's jokes.—Judge.

A Good Drive.
"Did you enjoy your drive in your new electric?"
"Very much. I annoyed three traffic policemen, held up two auto trucks and kept a whole string of gasoline cars driven by men waiting until I said good-by to a friend."

The Frost.
Flora—I gave Jack the thirty-second degree last night.
Dora—Are you a Mason?
Flora—No; but that's the freezing point, isn't it?—Judge.

A Generous Soul.
"Here, my good man, is a cent. Don't be discouraged."
"Oh, not at all, madam! Such a magnificent gift comforts one immediately."—Le Rire (Paris).

Reno-vated.
Mrs. Ardly—Mrs. Graswid looks ever so much younger since she secured her divorce.
Ardly—Yes; it's a remarkable case of Reno-vation.—Judge.

A Bald Fact.
Old Beau—When I was a tiny boy with long, golden curls, they called me Archie!
Mrs. Golightly—And now they call you Archibald?—Judge.

Not So Bad as That.
Old Lady (to library boy)—Have you got "Epicurus?"
Boy—No, thank you, mum; it's only a bad cold and a sore "froat."

Not Abstemious.
Wabash—Would you call him an abstemious man?
Dearborn—Certainly not. He's had six wives!

MAKING IT POPULAR.

The puzzled Mexican looked at the crisp bills which had just been handed him for his horse feed.
"Wh-where did these come from?"
"From my printshop," replied the jovial Villa. "I had 'em made."
"Are they g-g-good?"
The eminent leader slipped his six-shooter from his belt.
"Are they good?" he satirically repeated. "Say it again."
"Of course they are!" the frightened man admitted. Then he dropped the roll in the crown of his sombrero and pulled the latter tightly on his perspiring head.
"I don't seem to find any trouble in putting this new issue in circulation," chuckled the fighting chief. He shoved the gun back in his holster and strode away.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dropping a Hint.
Redd—He's the greatest man for dropping hints.
Greene—That's small business.
Redd—Oh, I don't know. He was out in his aeroplane, yesterday, and he dropped his anchor, and as he went whizzing along the anchor hit everything it came in contact with.
Greene—But what has that to do with dropping a hint?
Redd—Why, don't you see? Dropping the anchor was a hint that he wanted to come down.

WOULD GLADLY DO IT.



"Mother writes that she is coming to pay us a visit."
"Tell her I will give her a receipt in full, without her paying it."

When She Smiles.
A woman always has a frown
When thinking of her fetters,
But she is sure to smile the day
The postman brings her letters.

That Changed Him.
Miss (finding visitor in the kitchen)—Who is this, Mary?
Mary (confused)—My brother, m'm.
Miss (suspiciously)—You're not much alike.
Mary (stammering apologetically)—We were, m'm, but he's just had his beard shaved off, and that makes him look different.—London Opinion.

Dramatic Progress.
"What became of that play you wrote five years ago?"
"The managers decided it was too daring to produce."
"Send it on again."
"I did. They say it's too tame now."—Pittsburgh Post.

HER IDEA.



Patience—I see Dean George Hodges, of Harvard Theological school, says the world never was so socially better than it is now.
Patrice—I'll bet anything that George tangoes.

Temporary Magazines.
The eternal fitness of things
In life oft may vary.
Powder sometimes rests upon
Shoulders not military.

Going Some.
Bacon—Our cat is dead, and it was fifteen years old.
Egbert—It must have gone the pace.
Bacon—Why?
Egbert—To live nine lives in 15 years.

The Mirror and the Lady.
Patience—I see mirrors at street corners have been suggested to prevent automobile collisions.
Beatrice—But what could be done to prevent the crowding of street corners by women?

Aroused Her Curiosity.
Marie—I wonder how old you are?
Julia—Just told you my age.
Marie—Yes; that's what set me wondering.

It Certainly Is.
Patience—Do you ever look back over the past?
Patrice—Why, that's the only way one can look at the past.

STORIES OF CAMP and WAR

HOT FIGHTING AT NEW BERNE

Graphic Account of Battle Given by Member of Fifty-First New York—Had One Leg Amputated.

My regiment, the Fifty-first New York, went to the war on October 29, 1861. About ten o'clock a. m. we left our headquarters at the Old Palace gardens, Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue. We marched down Broadway to the Battery to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," ten drummers ahead and a brass band. I felt proud that day, writes Arthur Gale, Fifty-first New York, Second brigade, Second division, Ninth corps, Bedford, N. Y., in the National Tribune. Some one on the sidewalk would stung out: "Here comes the Fifty-first New York." At the Battery we went aboard the boat for New Berne, N. C. During the fight at that place March 14, 1862, my regiment was formed in line of battle. The loud whistling of the bullets came through the woods. Early that morning our orderly told us to shoot off our guns and reload, as it had rained the night before and a number of guns would not go off well. That was my fix. I said to Orderly Smith: "I can't get my gun to go off." He said that he could not help me, and told me to pick one up in the battery.

I began to see men falling. The dirt in front of me was plowed up by rifle balls. Our little Orderly Smith was shot dead. Fear soon left me while I was loading and firing. I saw one of my comrades lying on the ground. He did not move, and I ran to him. I got down on my knees as I was looking for the bullet hole. I felt a tug at my shoulder and, looking up, saw it was our chaplain, Benton. He said to me: "Young man, attend to your duty; I will attend to this man."

I began loading and firing as fast as I could, and heard a loud blast of the bugle. Our captain sang out: "Charge bayonets!" Our chaplain, Benton, was killed in the charge. As we reached the breastworks the rebels broke and ran. I climbed on top of the breastworks and jumped over to the other side. Dead and dying rebels were lying all around. A dying rebel turned his eyes toward me, and I saw his lips move, but no sound came from them. I put my ear to his mouth and he whispered: "Water." I gave him a drink out of my canteen, and put a blanket under his head and left him.

My first battle was Roanoke Island, then New Berne, Second Bull Run, Chantilly and South Mountain. At South Mountain I was wounded in the leg, which rendered amputation necessary. When I was shot two of my comrades, neighbors of mine in the old village of Bedford, Westchester county, carried me off and laid me on the grass, where I lay all night. These two comrades' names were Ezra and John Miller. Three days after Ezra was shot at Antietam, and he went home and died of his wound.

Most Ancient Royal Family.
Were all the rulers of the world to meet on neutral ground—say Switzerland—and to be marshaled in precedence, the veteran Emperor Franz Josef of Austria would rank before all the crowned heads, according to the London Chronicle. Not merely on account of his age, but because his reign of sixty-five years is longer than those of other living monarchs, but because he is the head of the oldest reigning house in Christendom. More than half a century before the Norman conquest the counts of Habsburg ("Hawks castle") held their fortress, which overhung the Aar, and were a power in what is now Switzerland. Election to the papal office, the dem of the holy Roman empire came a century or so later, and in unbroken succession the Emperor Franz Josef traces his descent back to those simple Swiss counts.

Brutality in British Army.
It would have needed a very alluring form of advertisement indeed to attract men to the English army a hundred years ago. Writing of that period, a writer says: "Flogging was almost universal. The maximum number of lashes were gradually reduced from 1,500 to 300; but the notion that discipline could not be maintained without summary punishment continued to be believed, and Wellington himself dealt with flagrant cases by hanging the culprits upon trees in the public roads. One result was that only men belonging to the lowest classes would join the army." In 1771 a sentinel in the guards was flogged in St. James' park so severely that he subsequently died raving mad. His offense consisted in saying that "there was no more encouragement for a good soldier than for a bad one."

Too Much Uplift.
"This uplift gets my goat."
"How now?"
"The world is getting too uplifted. Went to a party the other night. Instead of playing kissing games they sat around and discussed ethical questions."

Two Meanings.
He (in a rage)—That man is the biggest fool in the world.
His Wife (comforting)—Henry, Henry, you are forgetting yourself!—Woman's Home Companion.

Hindu Merry Widow.
It is reported from Bombay that a Hindu widow immolated herself upon the funeral pyre of her husband and smiled as the flames played about her. The Oriental idea of the merry widow will never be popular in America.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

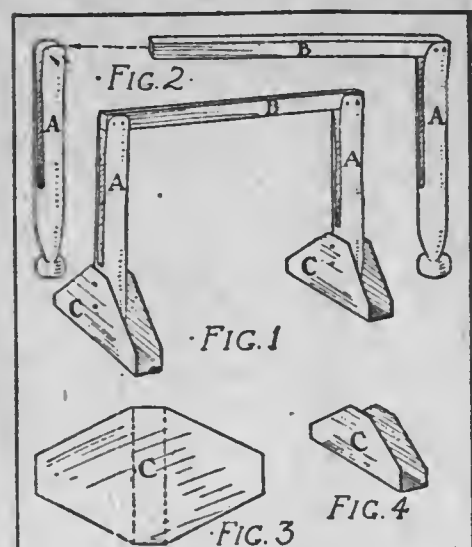
Pa Had Beer There.
"Pa, what is scientific salesmanship?"
"Selling a dress suit to a man who went into the store to buy a celluloid collar."—Detroit Free Press.

For Handy Boys and Girls to Make and Do

(Copyright by A. Neely Hall)

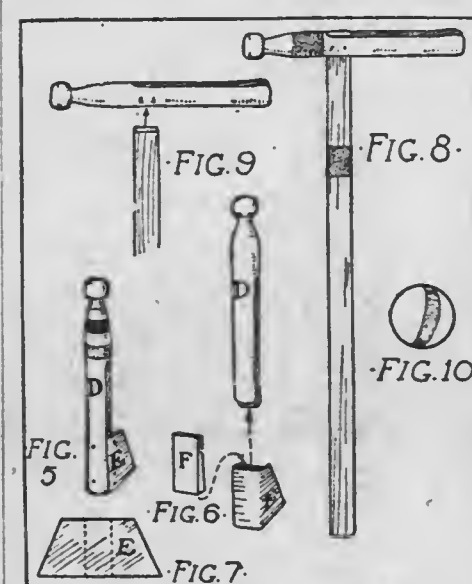
A HOME-MADE INDOOR CROQUET SET.

By DOROTHY PERKINS.
The illustrations show how a splendid croquet set for indoor use may be constructed inexpensively. Clothespins, a few sticks, some small tacks.



and 5-cent rubber balls are all that is required for making the outfit.

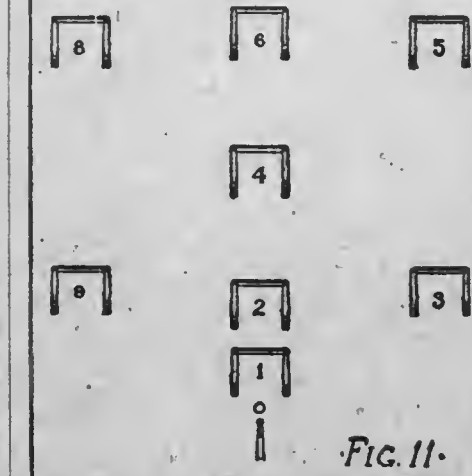
A completed arch is shown in Fig. 1, and Figs. 2, 3 and 4 show how to make it. Two clothespins (A) have a crosspiece (B) fastened in their open ends, and cardboard shoes attached to their other ends. Cut crosspieces B about 5 inches long, and fasten each end with small tacks driven through the clothespin ends into them. Cut the cardboard shoes by the pattern of Fig. 3, and fold each in two places as indicated by dotted lines. The folded shoes will have the form shown in Fig. 4. Tack the shoes to the sides of the clothespins. Make nine arches. Two end stakes are necessary, and Figs. 5, 6 and 7 show how each is



made with a clothespin (D), a cardboard shoe (E), and a small wooden wedge (F). Cut wedge F to fit the open end of the clothespin, and after cutting the cardboard shoe E by the pattern of Fig. 7, fold it as shown in Fig. 8, tack to the edges of wedge F, and slip into the open end of the clothespin as shown in Fig. 5. Then drive a couple of tacks through the clothespin into wedge F.

Figures 8 and 9 show how the croquet mallets are made with a clothespin head and a stick handle.

The way to arrange the croquet arches upon the floor is shown in the diagram of Fig. 11. Following is the proper spacing for the arches when the end stakes are placed ten feet apart. Stand arches No. 1 and No. 7



(Fig. 11) 12 inches from the stakes, stand arches No. 2 and No. 6 12 inches away from, and in line with, arches No. 1 and No. 7, and stand arch No. 4 exactly half way between arches No. 2 and No. 6. Stand arches No. 3 and No. 5 24 inches to the sides of arch No. 2 and three inches nearer the center, and stand arches No. 5 and No. 8, 24 inches to the side of arch No. 6 and 3 inches nearer the center.

The rules for playing indoor croquet are the same as those which govern lawn croquet. Start the ball at arch No. 1, drive it through arches Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, in the order named, and make it strike the end stake. Then, returning, drive the ball successively through arches Nos. 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1, and strike the stake. The first player to cover the course wins the game.

Only True Culture.
Culture is not measured by the greatness of the field which is covered by our knowledge, but by the meekness with which we can perceive relations in that field, whether great or small.—Stevenson.

But They Know Him.
When a man makes a fool of himself he is terribly surprised, and he can't understand why all the rest of the world isn't.

TOY TRAVELING CRANE.

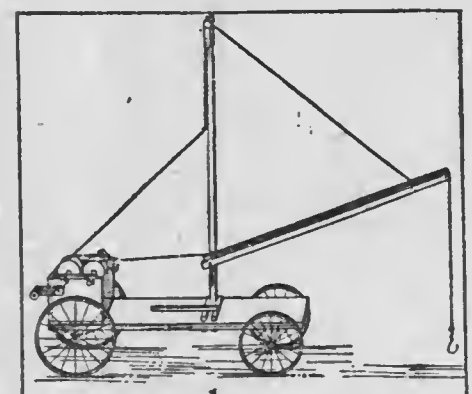
By A. NEELY HALL.

This is an easily carried out idea that will be productive of a great deal of fun. The crane may be used to hoist earth, and dump it to one side out of the way, in building a miniature Panama canal, or for excavating for a toy well, or any other play engineering feat you may think of.

The toy crane may be built upon your express wagon, or a home-made wagon of the form shown in Fig. 1.

A clothes-pole or short rug-pole may be used for the mast (A, Fig. 2). The lower end should stick through a hole cut in the wagon-bed, and the two crosspieces B should be nailed to the sides several inches above the bottom end so they will rest upon the wagon-bed. When the mast has been set in place, nail a pair of crosspieces similar to pair B to its end, beneath the wagon-bed, to brace it. The stick B, nailed to the upper crosspieces, is the lever by which the mast is turned.

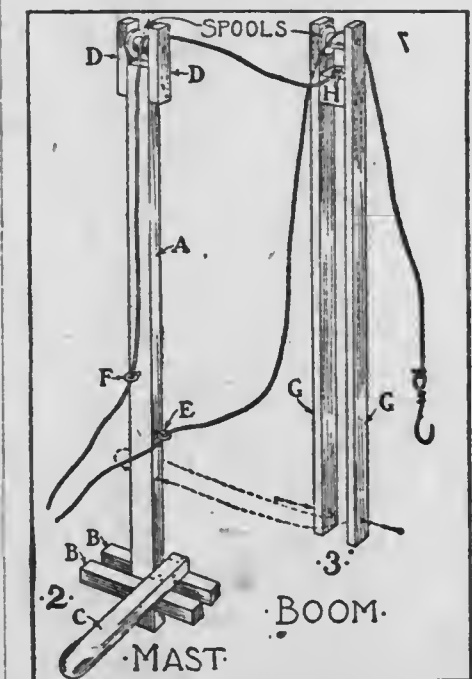
The mast-top pulley is a thread spool, mounted on a long spike driven through the blocks D, and blocks D are securely nailed to the end of the mast.



The swinging boom (Fig. 3) is made of the two side strips G, separated 6 inches from the outer end by the block H, and its spool pulley is mounted in the same way as the mast pulley spool. Fasten the mast end of the boom with nails driven through the sides of strips G into the mast.

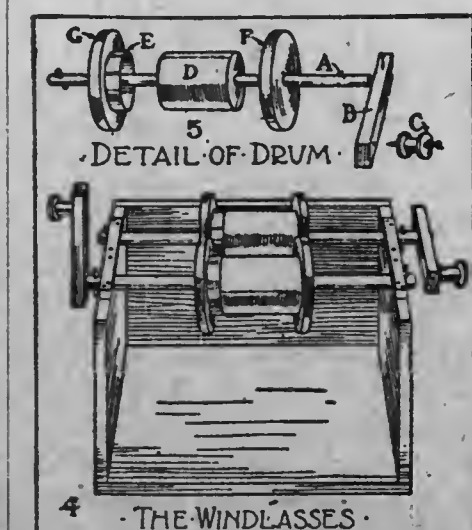
The wrapping-twine hoisting cable has a hook bent out of heavy wire attached to its end, and the cable runs over the boom pulley, then through a screw-eye in the mast at E, and from there over to a windlass, while the cable which raises the boom is attached to a nail in block H, runs up and over the mast-top pulley, down through the screw-eye at F, and over to a second windlass.

Figure 4 shows how the windlasses are mounted upon the edges of a box, and Fig 5 shows how the drums are



made. The shaft A is a broom-handle, the crank strip B has a hole bored through it for the shaft to fit in, and the spool C is fastened to the end for a handle. Drum D is a baking-powder can, and it is nailed to the wooden end block F, and the can cover E is nailed to the end block G. Holes must be cut through the end blocks, and the cover and bottom of the can, so all will slip onto the axle, and after the cover has been fitted on to the can, the end blocks must be secured to the shaft with nails.

Notch the top edges of the box, to receive the drum shafts, and nail strips of wood over them, as shown,



to hold them in place; also drive nails through the ends of the shafts, to prevent them from slipping lengthwise. Nail the windlass box to the wagon.

FABLES FOR THE FAIR

BY JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

(Copyright 1906, SCOTT, SMITH & SONS)

THE WOMAN WHO ADAPTED HERSELF

There was once a Woman who was Asked to Sing at a Summer Entertainment for the Benefit of a Country Library which None of the Natives Wanted. Having heard that her Rival in the Vocal Arena was also going to Sing she Laid a Plan to Annihilate her.

"The Foolish Thing will be Sure to Sing Something entirely Over their Heads," she reasoned, "and Make them feel Awkward by displaying her most Gorgeous Toilette—which will be Very Unkind of her, to be sure. I will Teach her a Thing or Two."

On the Night of the Concert the Country People had Assembled from Far and Near to See the Swell Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Woman who was Asked to Sing appeared in a Simple White Muslin with a Wild Rose in her Hair. An Old Man from the Village



SHE HAD AN AIGRETTE IN HER HAIR AND CARRIED A BOUQUET OF ORCHIDS.

accompanied her on his Violin, as she sang "Annie Laurie." For an Encore she sang "Home, Sweet Home," so Touchingly that the Old Man Wept and Played very Flat. He Lived in the Poor House.

But the other Country People were both Surprised and Disgusted. "Goodness Alive!" said they, "is that All? Our Jenny Knows that Piece. And Malvina's Graduation Dress had More Ruffles than That."

Nor were the City People better Pleased. "She certainly Has a Great deal of Nerve," said they. "One would Think she was Tetraxini, or Mary Garden at the Least," and they Refused to Applaud.

The Rival wore a Silver Brocade with Turquoise Chiffon. She had an Aigrette in her Hair and carried a Bouquet of Orchids. Her first Song was Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin," in German, and was Wildly Applauded, everyone Wishing to Show that he Understood it Perfectly. As an Encore she sang a French Selection. Being Urged to sing a Third time, she gave a Spanish Toreador Song, which was Deeply Appreciated.

The Local Paper the Next Day Described her Costume as Extremely Tasteful and Remarkable that it was a Real Pleasure to hear Old Favorites Rendered with Such Spirit.

This teaches us: When in Rome we should Do as the Romans Don't.



There are just two ways of getting through a door guarded by a Yale Padlock:

Break down the door—or use the key that fits the lock.

Yale Padlocks are made in sizes and styles for every need. If you want a padlock that you can put on a guard in the certain knowledge that it will stay on guard, we have it for you, and its name is **YALE**.

Oldham & Harber
RICHMOND, KY.

J. J. McCarthy
Plumbing and Contracting

—WILL INSTALL—
Heating and Water Plants and do all kinds of Plumbing
Your business is Solicited.

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THIS TOWN
Welcomes New Industries and Supports Home Institutions

THE MERCHANTS WHO ADVERTISE HAVE THE FINEST STORES

ADVERTISING IS
the Hyphen That Brings Buyer and Seller Together.

If It's to Be Printed Bring It to Us

The Madisonian

Published Each Tuesday at Richmond, Ky. by
Grant E. Lilly, Owner

Entered as second-class matter January
22, 1913, at the post office at Richmond,
Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Grant E. Lilly, Editor
Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, \$1.00
Six Months, .60
Three Months, .35
One Month, .15
IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, MAR. 31, 1914.

THE AFTERMATH

Now comes the announcement that three members of the Legislature who were very active in their support of the Glenn insurance bill, are to be appointed under that law to positions in the insurance departments of the State. The Editor of the Interior Journal, who was a member of the Legislature, asks why this is to be done. He points out that he offered an amendment to the insurance bill, the object of which was to prevent any member of the Legislature being appointed under the provision of that law, if it should become a law, and his amendment was defeated by a vote of 41 to 37, and the three members who have received appointments, or at least whom the papers say have been appointed to wit: Representative Greene, Cary and Duffy, voted against his amendment, but voted for the bill.

Representative Saufley says that he introduced his amendment with a view of relieving the House membership of the charge that some of its members had been promised fat positions for their vote.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals long years ago decided that the promise of an office to one to secure his vote for a measure was bribery, and the person making the offer as well as the person accepting the offer were guilty of bribery. See case of Commonwealth vs Root, 96 Ky., 533. We make no charges against anyone, but we discuss the legal question involved.

There is a provision in the constitution which prohibits members of the Legislature from being appointed or elected to any civil office of profit in this commonwealth during the term for which he was elected, and for one year thereafter.

Section 44 reads as follows to wit:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected any civil office of profit in this Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the said term, except to such offices as may be filled by the election of the people."

If it be true that any member has been tendered the appointment, it is clearly contrary to the constitution. As to the charge that members of the Assembly were promised positions under this bill to secure their votes for it, we have no information, and make no charge, but if such a condition of affairs exists, it is clearly bribery, and it is due to the good citizenship of the State of Kentucky that the matter be thoroughly investigated and sifted to the very bottom by the grand jury soon to be convened at Frankfort.

And while the grand jury is investigating that, if it does investigate it, it could spend its time very profitably in the investigation of the conduct of those Representatives and Senators who so boldly declared that they were riding on passes issued by the Railroad Company. The constitution is as clear as the noonday sun, that when one accepts a pass, he thereby forfeits his office, but there has been an effort made on the part of the officials interested to make it appear that there was coupled with this constitutional provision, a provision that the Legislature must enforce that section of the constitution by appropriate laws. We contend that this is not a correct interpretation of the constitution, and we submit the language of the constitution itself.

Section 197 reads: "No railroad, steamboat or other common carrier, under heavy penalty to be fixed by the General Assembly, shall give a free pass or passes, or shall, at reduced rates not common to the public, sell tickets for transportation to any State, district, city town or county officers, or member of the General Assembly, or Judge; and any State, district, city, town or county officer, or member of the General Assembly, or Judge, who shall accept or use a free pass or passes, or shall receive or use tickets or transportation at reduced rates not common to the public, shall forfeit his office. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact laws to enforce the provisions of this section."

No Legislation is needed to deprive an officer accepting a pass of his office. The Legislation referred to was only the penalty to be applied against a common carrier for giving, or selling such ticket or pass.

It is clearly malfeasance of office and unless the grand jury has a right to indict members of the Legislature for malfeasance the State is powerless to protect itself. But nothing will be done, for, "what is the constitution between friends."

PARDONS

Ed D. Burton who was recently convicted at Lawrenceburg, and who plead guilty to the charge of selling examination questions, and who was sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than two years, was pardoned by Gov. McCreary.

We know nothing about the particulars of the case. It appears that the defendant plead guilty, therefore there can be no question as to his guilt. There is no crime greater than this against the integrity of our schools, and the law was enacted for the purpose of protecting the state from impositions of this kind. We cannot imagine how there could be any extenuating circumstances in the case. It appears to us that it is making merely a joke of the law. It is very rapidly coming to the point that only those who deny their guilt are to be prosecuted and punished. There seems to be an effeminate idea that when one confesses his guilt, he must either be granted immunity from prosecution or if convicted thereof, he must be promptly pardoned. Such administration of the law tends only to degrade it.

BLUE GRASS

Some local gentlemen have sold 12,000 bushels of blue grass seed to Mr. C. S. Brent, of Paris, Ky., at the price of 80 cents per bushel. The parties are Messrs. H. B. Hanger, W. C. Bennett and T. D. Chenault.

Why not establish headquarters for this blue grass industry in the City of Richmond? Such able financiers as Messrs. Hanger, Bennett and Chenault can handle a business of that kind, because they have ample capital and fine business qualifications. All they want is for the farmers of the county to stick to them, and they can and no doubt will establish a great market here. In saying this we don't overlook the fact that there are other local capitalists who have contributed much to the success of the blue grass seed industry. The combined influence and capital of all the local buyers would make this a great market.

Get a move on you and organize.

It cost the State of New York more than \$40,000 to try to bring Harry Thaw back to Matteawan, yet this is not a drop in the bucket compared with what it cost Harry to get into Matteawan.

We stand for the purity of home, the supremacy of law, and the relief of a tax-burdened people.

If you know of a poor family that needs a good magazine-news-paper, send them the Madisonian. It fills the bill.

Have you organized a club of your own? If not, you should do so at once.

The generous renewals that we are getting, make us feel good. Thank you.

Some men are born small and others shrink.

Read our advertisements.

Talks By Our Ministers

Contributed

Success of "Billy" Sunday

We are all accustomed to hide our ignorance of the forces which contribute to the success of great men under familiar words that really conceal our thought. This famous evangelist defies analysis, and his friends sum up all his greatness in the phrases that "He is a man of God." Of course this is true, but there are hundreds of men to whom such language might be as fitly applied who will live and die in obscurity, and even in poverty. Billy Sunday will do neither. The distinguishing appellative does not distinguish. We ought to take it for granted that God is with all good men who faithfully seek to do his will, and seek for the reasons elsewhere which made such a man conspicuous in his day.

Billy Sunday knows how to advertise. It is said that advertising experts can learn from him. He is a master of organization. He is an autocrat, and loves to command. Politicians sit up and take notice when they see what a master-organizer he is. His financial methods are made a study by financiers and business men. He knows how to move audiences. His slang is acceptable to the masses, and with these he has to deal. But he appreciates the value of cultured diction and knows how to use that. He is a born psychologist, and knows how to take advantage of critical moments. He knows just the hour to urge men and women "to strike the sawdust trail." His irreverence and undue familiarity with sacred things, give him an unpopular reputation among those who never heard him, but as was the case with Sam Jones, his "breaks" sound better than they read. He is a public target for all manner of criticisms, but he can win whole communities to himself, turning them from enemies to friends, and has no lack of thousands to sing his praises, and fight for him, if necessary.

All great evangelists are enigmas to most of us. We keep asking, "How do they accomplish so much?" In Billy Sunday's case the success is thoroughly human. He leaves no stone unturned to secure the results he seeks. He plans his work and works the plans, if ever a man did. Nothing is left to the inspiration of the moment, nothing is left to accident, chance, or the conditions of the weather. All his work looks to one end, and arrangements are made accordingly. The man himself is a real force; he has a great message for his age, and the age is willing to hear it.

Why can't one-thousand men do what he is doing? His methods are open for observation. He covets publicity, and any are welcome to follow his plans. We may ask, Why all editors are not Dianas or Greeleys? Why all physicians are not Mayos? Why all business men are not Carnegies? Somehow the man is the main factor in the problem. The man makes the methods and not the methods the man. At any rate a man must be extraordinary, no matter how objectionable he may appear in some particulars, who can hold a city like Pittsburg in the hollow of his hand for five weeks. But like all great men his greatness will not be appreciated until after he is dead.

E. B. Barnes.

Dr. H. N. Quisenberry will write next week.

Lest We Forget

Don't forget the city dads have invited you to meet with them on the 2nd day of April at the Council Chamber to discuss the question of the city jail. Go and un-bosom yourself. Get your spring kick out of your system.

The Richmond Piano Company now has headquarters at Yeager's Jewelry store on West Main street. This company handles some of the finest pianos on the market, also piano-players. You are invited to call and see its display. (13-4t)

Do not get alarmed—I can write you an insurance policy. Call on me when yours expires. (13-4t) J. W. CROOKE.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-4t

Read our advertisements.

Rural and City Routes

The following is a description of the rural mail routes of Madison county:

ROUTE NO. 1: STEPHEN HAYNES, CARRIER

Beginning at the Postoffice, thence out the Lancaster pike to the Barnes Mill pike, thence on the Barnes Mill pike 3½ miles to Simmons and Curtis pike, thence on said pike 4½ miles to the Round Hill pike, thence on said pike one mile to the Kirksville pike at Round Hill, thence on the Kirksville pike 2 miles to the Schooler pike near Cottonburg, thence on the Schooler pike 4½ miles to Bogie Mill pike, thence on said pike one-half mile to the Barnes Mill pike, thence on the Barnes Mill pike 6½ miles to the Lancaster pike, thence on the Lancaster pike to the Postoffice. Length of circuit 22½ miles.

ROUTE NO. 2: JAMES PEARSON, CARRIER

Beginning at the Postoffice, thence south on the Lancaster pike 12 or 15 miles, thence southeast on the Whitlock pike about 2 miles, thence due east on Berea and Duncannon pike about 7 or 8 miles, thence due north on the Big Hill pike and Main street of Richmond, Kentucky, about 5 miles, back to the Postoffice. Length of route 20 miles.

ROUTE NO. 3: J. A. WHITE, CARRIER

Beginning at the Postoffice, thence out the Big Hill pike 3½ miles to the Speedwell pike, thence out the Speedwell pike 5 miles to the Meadowbrook and Tanyard road to Elliston short pike, thence ½ of a mile to the Irvine pike, thence 7½ miles to the beginning. Length of route 25 miles.

ROUTE NO. 4: W. O. PARK, CARRIER

From the Postoffice due north on the Lexington pike three miles then due west on Jacks Creek pike about eight miles, thence due south on Burton's branch creek road about one and one quarter miles, then directly west again down Bates Creek pike about three quarters of a mile, then turning around at Dr. Dougherty's Dental Office and due east up Bates Creek about eleven and one-half miles back to the Postoffice.

The City is divided into four routes as follows:

ROUTE NO. 1: EMMETT EMBRY, CARRIER

Beginning at the corner of Lancaster Avenue and West Main streets, thence east to and including all of south Third street, thence east and including all of south Second street, thence east to and including all of south First street, thence east to and including all of south "B" street, thence east to south Collins street, thence up south Collins street to Summit Avenue, down Summit Avenue to south Second street to Campus and East Kentucky State Normal School, thence to Ellen Dale stock farm, thence to Lancaster Avenue thence to Oak street, out Oak to High street, down High street to Breck Avenue, out Breck Avenue to Lancaster Avenue thence to and including all Water street.

ROUTE NO. 2: J. O. WHITTAKER, CARRIER

Beginning at the Postoffice thence down to Second street, thence out Second street north to W. H. Douglas' residence, thence East Broadway, thence east Walnut and all of Prather street, thence all of north First street back to Main street to Dr. Gholston's office, thence all north "B" street from Devore's stable to Prather street, thence Hillsdale Avenue, thence Hallie Irvine street, thence Orange street, thence "E" street, thence Francis street, thence Elm street, thence Sycamore street, thence Four Mile Avenue from Elm street to the L. & N. Railroad, thence Hill street, thence Moberly Ave. from "B" street to Second street, thence north Collins street to Irvine street, thence Dud Miller's Alley, thence Irvine street from W. S. Oldham's corner at Second street, east to Sycamore street, He works the Courthouse and

jail. Leaves the Postoffice at 7:45 a. m. and 2:15 p. m.

ROUTE NO. 3: J. A. KELLER, CARRIER

Report 7:00 a. m. First Trip. Leave Postoffice at 7:45 a. m. down Third street to West Irvine street, thence to Glyndon Avenue, up Glyndon Avenue to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Moberly street, back Fourth street to Woodland Ave., down Woodland Ave. to Third street, from Third street to George St., thence Edwards Ave., from Edwards Ave. to Fifth street, from Fifth street to Walnut, from Walnut to Fifth street, from Fifth St. to Moberly Ave., from Moberly Avenue to Laurel street, from Laurel street to Fifth street, from Fifth street to Lyndale street, from Lyndale back to Fifth, from Fifth to North street east, from east North street to west Irvine street, west Irvine street to Postoffice 9:30. Second trip west Main 9:45 a. m. Main south side to Parrish street, from Parrish street to north side west Main to Westover Terrace, thence to Burmanwood, thence to Thurman Avenue, thence Bates Avenue, thence to seventh street, thence to North street to Aspin, thence north side of west Main to Postoffice.

ROUTE NO. 4: ERNEST SNOWDEN, CARRIER

Report at 7:00 a. m. Tie up mail and leave office at 7:45; first stop at Register office then Zarling's Mill. Beginning at the corner of Main and Collins street I go up Main to Smith Ballard street, up Smith Ballard then back to and up Main street to Orchard street, up Orchard street and out Main street to the L. & N. Depot and Express office, then beginning at the south end of Estill Ave., and going north up Estill Avenue to Four Mile road thence up Four Mile road to K street, thence up K street to Irvine street, then beginning on Irvine street at the Railroad tracks, out Irvine street out to the town limits, thence across to and including Short street, Fairview street, Maple street, Oak Avenue, Pine street, Holly street and Lake street, then beginning at the east end of Main street, up east Main to the L. & N. Depot, thence down Big Hill Avenue, out to Chas. Jett's on Big Hill Avenue, thence across and down Bogg's Lane, thence down said street to Altamont street, thence down Altamont street to Race street, thence up Race street to Big Hill Avenue, then to the Postoffice, up Main street collecting the mail from the business sections of the town on the way returning to the Postoffice at 11:30. The afternoon delivery is the same as the morning.

Notice

In handling a large number of names which are constantly shifting, errors will be made by us and also by the postal officials. These errors may not be discovered. Therefore, if you do not get your paper promptly, please call our attention to it at once so that the error may be corrected. We want you to get our paper each week. Also if you do not get the combination papers, call our attention to it.

Gov. McCreary Will Open Campaign

Gov. James B. McCreary has notified J. M. Stevenson, Democratic chairman that he will open his campaign for the United States Senate in Winchester on April 6. Gov. McCreary expects to make a great many speeches during the campaign, but for the first few weeks he will limit himself to about two a week.

You Are In Good Company WHEN YOU ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

AN ADVERTISEMENT PLACED IN THESE COLUMNS Brings New Business

YOU Can Add NEW BUSINESS to Your PRESENT BUSINESS by JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

First Baptist Church

WANTED 100 men to do things.

We have a man's job on hand. If you will "lend a hand" we will take both.

We have a startling proposition to submit next Sunday morning.

We would like to make ours a "model church."

Will you commit the following lines to memory, and repeat them every Sunday at 9 a. m. and Wednesday at 7 p. m.?

"If all the folks in our church, were just like me, What sort of a church, would our church be?"

YOU answer the question.

F E E D S

—WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF—

Purina Feeds and Grits

Field and Garden Seeds of All Kinds Hay, Corn and Oats

McKINNEY & DEATHERAGE

TWO PHONES—35 and 42

FOR BEST

SEED OATS!

SEE

L. R. BLANTON

Telephone 85

151 E. Main St.

M. M. HAMILTON

Successor to Vaugh & VanDeveer

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Fresh and Cured Meats

WE PAY CASH FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Phone 614

Cor. Main and Collins Sts.

State Aid Bill Signed

Gov. McCreary on his return from Louisville, signed the State aid measure for construction of roads. It was one of the most important bills passed by the recent Legislature, and with its enactment, Government aid is expected to the extent of over half a million dollars, which, with the tax assessment, should give Kentucky a fund of over \$1,500,000 yearly for the betterment of its highways.

The bill provides for the levying of a tax of five cents on the \$100 to create a State road fund with which to aid counties in building roads. The law goes into effect in 1915.

The capitol commissioners of Oklahoma arrived at Frankfort on March 26th to inspect the State Capitol. Oklahoma will build a capitol costing \$1,500,000 and the capitol commission is visiting some of the newer capitol buildings with a view of inspection and using their information in formulating their own plans.

Our new Spring hats are ready. New designs, new colors, new trimmings all herald the coming of new spring fashions. B. E. BELUE & CO.

Make a visit to the Richmond Piano Company and see their splendid line of Player-Pianos. Office at Yeager's Jewelry Store, West Main Street. (13-4t)

Appendicitis Epidemic

We understand that an epidemic of appendicitis has struck Danville. About twenty-five prominent women of the town have been forced to undergo an operation for the disease. The local hospital has not been free from appendicitis patients for the last six weeks. The disease is confined exclusively to the women, no men so far having been affected.

The railroads of this country will collect about ten million dollars this year because of the extra business resulting from the parcel post.

Our last Legislature put over 100 companies out of business but J.W. Crooke can still furnish you with a good fire insurance policy. (13-4t)

You can still get Fire Insurance from J. W. Crooke. (13-4t)

T. O. BROADDUS

DEALER IN

Fresh Meats, Corn and Dried Beef
FRESH AND SMOKED
TONGUES
All Refrigerator Meats

PHONE 39
RESIDENCE PHONE 239

134 2d St., Richmond, Ky.

In Society

Telephone all social news to 638.
—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

ROOK

Mrs. J. R. Pates entertained with an informal rook party on Tuesday evening. Three tables were used in the game, at the close of which coffee and sandwiches were served.

PRETTY TEA

Miss Emma Watts gave a pretty tea on Saturday afternoon from four to six in honor of her charming visitor, Miss Mary Watts Knight, of Dallas, Texas. The hostess was assisted in entertaining by Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Wilmore.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wilson celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage last Sunday, at their home at White Hall. They could not have been happier on the day of their marriage. About fifty friends and relatives partook of a bountiful meal which was enjoyed by all. They were the recipients of many beautiful presents.

Mr. Wilson is a son of Capt. John Wilson, the hero of Lookout Mountain, and bears a strong resemblance to his distinguished father.

SHERWOOD CLUB

Miss Elizabeth Turley was hostess of the Sherwood Club Saturday afternoon. MacDowell was the subject of the study, and the following young ladies took part, Misses Henrietta Luxon, Eleanor Hagan, Mary Lee Douglas, Dorothy Perry and Mary Allen Deatherage.

At the conclusion of the musical programme a most appetizing salad course was served. The next meeting will be on April 25th with Miss Elizabeth Burnam.

THE PRANDENNIAL

Mr. Elmer Deatherage was the genial host of the Prandennial Club on Saturday evening.

A good attendance was on hand and beside the regular members were the following invited guests: Messrs. N. B. Deatherage, Jno. Noland, C. F. Chennault, Ed Blanton and Judge E. C. Millon.

At seven o'clock the guests were invited to the dining room where an elegant course dinner was served. The table was beautiful with white carnations and ferns, silver and cut glass. After adjourning to the parlors, the subject of the evening was discussed at length: "Where do the taxes come from and what goes with them."

The next meeting will be with Prof. Hoskinson, and the Club will discuss the question "Should the Streets of the City be Paved."

Personal

Phone 638 or 659 for all personal items

Miss Margaret Tyree was the guest of Mrs. W. B. Cox at Paris last week.

Mr. William Staton of State University visited Mr. William Collins last week.

Miss Margaret Smith has returned from a short visit to her sister in Sharpburg.

Mrs. James W. Smith has been the recent guest of her daughter, Mrs. Van Winkle in Louisville.

Mrs. T. B. Collins and Miss Frankie Wagers are conducting a music class at Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Ballard Luxon has been quite sick with rheumatism.

Mrs. Trough, of Danville, Indiana, has been the guest of Miss Jeanie Barron Hurst. Mrs. H. B. Neale has been quite sick but is out again.

Mr. R. E. Turley has been on the sick list the last few days.

Miss Miree McDougle has been the guest of her mother the latter part of the week.

Mrs. June Baxtor has returned from Dry Ridge much improved in health.

Miss Margaret Arnold spent the week end with her parents in Lancaster.

Miss Pollie Traylor spent the week end with friends in Lancaster and Danville.

Miss Morehead has returned to her home in Earlington, after a visit to Mrs. Parsons.

Mr. W. C. Fish, of Standford, was in the city last Saturday. He has just returned from Louisville where he has been for medical treatment. He submitted to a painful and dangerous operation which was entirely successful.

Hon. S. A. D. Jones was in LaFollette, Tenn., last week on legal business.

Mrs. J. R. White, of Irvine, has been the guest of friends in Madison.

Mrs. J. V. Logan, of Middleboro, arrived Thursday night to be the guest of Mesdames T. S. Burnam and T. J. Taylor.

Mr. Ed Blanton was in Irvine last week on business.

Mrs. Joe Oldham has been the guest of relatives in Irvine.

Mr. J. L. Sowers, of Nicholasville, was here a few days the past week with his son Strother. Mr. Sowers recently disposed of his outfit, the Willmore Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dykes have moved to the home of Mrs. Margaret Lackey on Water Street.

Mrs. Harry B. Hanger and little daughter, Elizabeth have returned from the South.

Hon. Tevis Wilkerson, of Lexington was in our city last week on business.

Dr. E. B. Barnes returned Monday night from Versailles where he held a successful meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smith and children have returned to Frankfort after a visit to relatives here.

Mrs. Harry B. Hanger and Mr. Paul Hanger, of Richmond, and guest, Miss Hamilton, of Virginia, spent yesterday with Mrs. Isaac VanMeter. They have just returned from Florida. Mrs. Hanger will leave today for a trip East.

Mr. Harry Reid, President of the Kentucky Utilities Company, of Lexington, was here Wednesday on business.

Miss Stella Norris has resumed her former position with the Madisonian.

Miss Nancy Long, of Kirksville, was the guest of friends here last week.

Miss May James, has returned from a visit to Lancaster friends.

Mrs. John Holtzclaw and children have returned to their home in Burgin after a visit to relatives in this city.

Mrs. Francis Richard and charming daughter, Miss Carmen, of Oxford, Ohio, will arrive on the 10th to be the guests of Miss Maud Gibson, of the Normal School.

Mrs. Henry Perry continues very sick at her home in the West End.

Judge E. C. Millon has purchased a handsome Buick car from Mr. Roy Montgomery.

Mr. Jno F. Wagers remains in a critical condition tho' his friends hope for his improvement.

Misses Julia White and Marianne Collins left last week for Hazard where they give lessons in dancing.

Miss Eleanor Drake, of Lexington, has returned to her home after a visit to Miss Sara Quisenberry.

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Nunnally, of Mount Sterling have come to Richmond to make their home and are being cordially welcomed.

Miss Bessie Tribble is at home again much improved in health.

Miss Martha Burke returned to her home in Illinois Thursday after a visit of several weeks to friends in this city.

Miss Banks, of Louisville, motored to Richmond last week and was the guest of Mrs. Laura Blanton.

Mrs. C. D. King, of Louisville came to Richmond to join her husband who is connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mrs. Donald C. Wiggins and Mrs. Wm. Robb, of Winchester, attended the reception given by Mrs. W. D. Drake, of Frankfort, Saturday.

Supt. Brock Appoints Delegates

Supt. Brock has appointed delegates to the Educational Conference to be held in Louisville on the 7, 8, 9 and 10th of April. To represent the farmers, Hon. Thos. H. Collins; the farm and home, Mrs. J. P. Simmons; Sunday schools and other work Rev. W. S. Taylor; Sanitary and medical interests, Dr. Vardy Taylor. These appointments are well made, and are from representative business men. Mrs. Simmons represents both the farm and the home and her appointment is a most excellent one. Prof. Brock will also be in attendance.

Caldwell Teachers

At the election of teachers of Caldwell High School all of the faculty were re-elected except Miss Willie Traynor and Prof. Stackhouse. Miss Traynor resigns to be assistant County Supervisor, and Prof. Stackhouse was not a candidate for re-election. He will attend Harvard for a few years.

P. A. C. Easter Bazaar

The bazaar given for the benefit of the Infirmary on Saturday was one of the prettiest and most successful yet given, there being one hundred and fifty dollars cleared. Too much cannot be said of the efforts of the faithful women who made it possible.

If you have an old piano which you can not play, come to the Richmond Piano Company at Yeager's Jewelry Store and see their line of superior pianos and players, and trade in your old piano for a player-piano and have some music in your home.

(134f)

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425.

16-4f

Interpretative Recital

The interpretative recital of Lohengrin given by Miss Jeanie Barron Hurst, on Friday evening at the Methodist Church, proved one of the most delightful entertainments of the winter. Miss Hurst is gifted with great dramatic ability and possesses a wonderful personal charm.

She loses her own personality and takes on that of the character portrayed with a naturalness that is most captivating. Especially fine was her work in the character of Frederick of Telramund, and Elsa, the Princess of Brabant, but she reached, to the greatest heights, in her beautiful and impassioned narrative of Lohengrin.

Mr. Stott added greatly to the success of the evening by his splendid selections on the gramophone and diffused his gracious spirit and humor throughout the evening.

This performance closed the Epworth League Course which has been an unprecedented success.

Parents-Teachers Meeting

The Parents-Teachers meeting was held on Friday afternoon at the Model School.

The programme was given by Prof. Pullen whose subject was "School Gardening" and by Dr. Vaught, who spoke on "Medical Examination in the School" both were very fine. The attendance was good; many gentlemen being present for the first time during the year. The hostesses were Mrs. Will Park and Mrs. Walker Hisle who served a most tempting lunch of chicken salad, beaten biscuit, sandwiches and hot coffee.

The meeting then adjourned to convene again in April.

Church Notes

Dr. Dosker, of Louisville, President of the Theological Seminary preached at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday.

Bishop Lewis W. Burton will preach at the Christ Episcopal Church on Good Friday April 10 at 11 a. m. Everybody is cordially invited to be present.

Marriage Licenses

James A. Lanter to Lena R. Sharp.

Marion Lawrence Smith to Myrtle Lucile Gooch.

John Powell to Eliza Baker.

Teddy's Kind

Mr. Sim Burgin, who lives near Liberty in Casey county, has just welcomed his twenty-first child into the family. He is only 65 years old. He is a man after Roosevelt's own heart.

Church Dedication

The new Christian church erected in Danville, at a cost of \$60,000, will be completed in a few days and will be formally dedicated on Sunday, April 5. Rev. Geo. L. Snively, of Lewiston, Ill., will deliver the dedicatory sermon.

Rural Supervisor

Prof. H. H. Brock has selected Miss Willie Traynor to assist him in visiting the rural schools. Miss Traynor is one of the best teachers of the Caldwell High School, and we have no doubt that she will discharge her duties to the satisfaction of all.

Fine Regalia

The local lodge of Red Men has received some beautiful regalia for its officers which they will wear at the coming meet in this city in May.

Sachem Mose Nelson and Past Sachems W. T. Edwards, W. J. Newsom, O. P. Jackson, W. M. Ballard and John E. Sexton, will be adorned with this regalia.

Stepping Some

The Cynthia Democrat says few girls begin married life so auspiciously as Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, when she weds Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. She is 24 and he is 50 years old. When she marries she will become a wife, a stepmother, a step-grandmother and a step mother-in-law. All of which is stepping some, to say nothing of the tango steps with which the lucky Secretary is said to have won her.

Gets Full Amount

A jury in the Garrard Circuit Court brought in a verdict of \$2,000, the full amount asked, for the plaintiff, in the suit of George Conn vs the L. & N. The suit was the outcome of the big flood in March, 1913, in which much valuable property was destroyed in Paint Lick, and is one of several, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$40,750. The remaining suits are yet to be tried, but because of the fact that this is the last week of court, and the pressing nature of other matters before court, they will not come up. They are of the same nature of the suit just adjudicated. The verdict was signed by only 11 of the jury, one of the number dissenting. The attorneys for the railroad immediately gave notice of appeal, and the case will go to the Court of Appeals.

The contention of the plaintiffs in the case was that the waters of the creek, which is crossed by the railroad immediately east of Paint Lick, were obstructed by the railroad building abutments in the channel of the stream, thus causing the swollen waters to leave their original channel and flow through the village of Paint Lick. Much expert testimony was introduced by both sides, and much interest has been manifested in the final outcome of the litigation.

Mr. Conn was given judgment for the full amount sued for, which was \$2,000.—Record.

Miller Leaves Richmond

We regret that our good friend Mr. A. D. Miller and his excellent family have left us, and we trust that their stay in Florida will be temporary.

Mr. Miller has gone to take charge of the Eustis Lake Region temporarily, and will remain in Eustis until in the fall, and if the climate agrees with himself and family, he probably may remain there permanently. Our best wishes accompany him and his family.

To Be Tried

Governor has designated Judge M. M. Redwine, a brother of the late D. B. Redwine, to sit in the election cases in the Estill Circuit Court the first week in April. Judge Young who was the first named was unable to act because of the work in his own district.—Irvine Sun.

Now in the Fifth Class

Irvine is now a fifth class city with a population of about 2000. The town limits have been extended to take in a large area. Another election will be held for city officers under the new charter which becomes effective in June.

Read our advertisements.

Life Cheap

Maude Tipton, who has been on trial in the Estill Circuit Court for several days, charged with the murder of Reubin Todd last summer, was acquitted by the jury Saturday. She established to the satisfaction of the jury, an alibi.

Real Estate Transfers

(Complete up March 30)

Hezekiah Creech to Jas A. Anderson 40 acres, exchange.

Jas A. Anderson to Arch Kidd 17 acres, \$950.

John P. Long to Burton & Coy 131.56 acres, \$12,892.88.

Wm Powell to Elijah Williams land, \$50.

W. Asher to J. S. Wilson 42 acres, \$2,000.

P. N. Whitlock to J. T. Tussey three acres, \$1 etc.

Read our advertisements.

Lunacy Inquests

Bryant Perkins, aged about 48, a son of the late Terry Perkins, was adjudged to be of unsound mind by the County Court last Friday. Saturday, Harrison Stone, of color, was tried and found to be of unsound mind, and both were committed to the asylum at Lexington, Ky. The officials of the asylum took both parties to that place last Saturday. It is supposed that the derangements are temporary.

Red Cedar Shingles. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425.

Our Contributors Column

Our Excessive Crop of Dogs

Gentle reader, did you ever see as many dogs in your life as were on exhibition on these streets within the past two months? Outside of Constantinople we hold the record for number s. For a time we thought the skies rained dogs. At times we almost stepped on a regiment of them every time we set our foot out of doors. They made night hideous, and their numbers were surpassed only by the varieties. Instead of "57" we had at least five hundred and seventy. There were dogs angular and slightly, lean and bulky, short and long, clean and mangy, law abiding citizens, and desperadoes. Some were domestic and peace loving, who only ventured out after supper when the weather was favorable; others slammed the door against the protests of wife and children and went any how. Some were in favor of enforcing the anti-spitting ordinance, and some didn't care where, when, why, or how their distinguished fellow-citizens spat. This is a free country, so they said in true dog language. But dogdom had its day this year with none to say them nay. They walked and ambled and ran and bounded, at times they were on the verge of riot, but nothing was done, and the offenders are still at large. We believe that the liberties of so many dogs should be curtailed and now we throw out this gentle hint to those whose business it is to see that the dogs do not invade the quiet of our community in the future. We believe in the dog and want to be his friend, but there are limits to our affection even for him. He was too numerous this year for the general good. E. B. Barnes.

The Uplift Club of Richmond

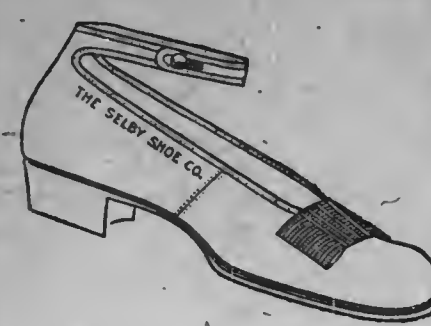
The club met in regular session on Monday afternoon March 23. This club is composed of men and women of the city who are striving to make Richmond a more attractive city. They meet every second and fourth Monday at 2:30 p. m. at Caldwell High School.

Just at this time the club is working upon the question of cleaning up the city. It was suggested that all other organizations be invited to join in a publicity day, when a mass meeting will be called and plans devised to reach every part of the city. It is thought that two or three days might be set apart for cleaning up the entire city. The schools of the city might be enlisted, the student bodies organized under the teachers or citizens, and the neglected sections of the city be reached in this way. The business men and professional men might become interested enough to put on overalls, take rakes, hoes, brooms, brushes etc. and help out for two days or more. Reports have come from some other Kentucky cities where this plan has worked very successfully.

We think the city of Richmond should not be behind in a movement of this kind. All citizens of Richmond who are interested in the welfare of the city are cordially invited to become members.

Oiling the Streets

Will some patriotic citizen lie awake a few nights and devise a plan that will insure our getting the streets properly oiled this year, so that no one will feel that they have been imposed upon? Then will that same citizen settle the question whether we shall have one coat of oil or more, one in the summer and one in the fall? Also a plan is needed that will equalize the cost to the citizen a little better than has been done? Some get oil who never pay for it; others who have water facilities and plenty of time for hosing feel that they do not need oil, but if their neighbors have it they get it anyway, without money and without price. Some think it is spread on too freely, others think it is spread on too sparingly. Our chief objection to it is that it is sticky, black and makes a terrible "mess" for several days. We have heard others express



See the New Up-to-Date Styles in Ladies' Footwear.

We have them for you.

Call and Get Fitted for Easter.

RICE & ARNOLD

THE ONE PRICE HOUSE

themselves in the same way, but if we want oil we must console ourselves that oil we must have, and not rose water, and that this kind of oil cannot be sent to the laundry in advance. So we would rather have the oil than the dust, but we should like to have it equalized on the streets, if that be possible, and the cost distributed a little more evenly if some one will tell us how that can be done.

O that some great man will arise to pour water on the troubled oil! E. B. Barnes.

Will Make a Fine Showing

April 28th is the date for the State inspection of the Richmond Militia. The boys are already in fine trim, their new uniforms and other paraphernalia has arrived and are bound to make a splendid showing under their excellent drill-master Sergeant Shelton.

The Company will make a full dress parade before the County Judge at an early date.

The business section of Lebanon was swept by fire last week.

Contributors will please bear in mind that single spaced copy will not be accepted.

Our next story "The Marshals," is one of French History of the time of Napoleon.

Thirteen election officials in New Jersey have been convicted for election frauds and sent to prison.

Rep. Langley is preparing a bill to appropriate \$50,000 to establish a mine rescuing station at Jenkins, Letcher county.

B. F. Keith, of Brooklin, Mass., the vaudeville magnate, died suddenly of heart failure last Thursday night at Palm Beach, Fla.

Tobacco warehouses in Shelbyville have held their last sales. Total amount sold 10,039,655 lbs. at an average price of \$10.31.

Richmond, Indiana, went wet by 1,329 majority. Five years ago it went wet by 1,869. At this rate it might be dry in time for the millennium.

President Wilson has accepted tentatively an invitation to attend the meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association in Louisville.

The Cotton Belt Railroad anticipates a heavy fall crop, and has given an order for 2000 freight cars at the cost of \$2,000,000. The cars are to be delivered by the first of August.

President Wilson after reading the speech of Ambassador Page, about which there has been so much comment, both in the papers and in the Senate Chamber, says that the speech is entirely proper.

In the Spelling Bee at Nicholasville the Presbyterians won over the Baptists. The contest narrowed down between Mrs. James Simpson and Miss Lyde Hughes. Mrs. Simpson went down on the word "caveat" which was correctly spelled by Miss Hughes.

Rep. Sherley scores speaker Clark for refusing to put the cloture rule on the House. Speaker Clark declares that the Democratic party has fought Cannon and Cannon methods as autocratic, and he is unwilling to cut the debate on the canal exemption question. This policy Rep. Sherley assails.

We will not carry vulgar advertisements. Our paper shall be maintained on the lofty plane "Every word fit for your daughter to read to her sweetheart." Your name on our list will help us do this.



15,000



Our Easter issue will be read by 15,000 people in this and adjoining counties. Now is the time to advertise.

No Cut Rates.

It costs B no more than it costs A.

POSITIVELY no change of ads after Thursday because each day of this and next week is WASH DAY.



Get The Spring Fashions!

Ladies you can get
McCall's Magazine \$1.00
The Madisonian - 1.00

Both one year \$1.35
for only - \$1.35

If taken at once.
This will hold good only a short time.

Boot and Shoe REPAIRING!

By Coffey Bros

At Parrish's Livery Stable
All work done with Neatness and Dispatch. Prices Most Reasonable and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

Please Give Us A Trial Job.

For 25 Cents

For a Square Meal
And a Square Deal

Try the Cosby House

230 Second Street

STATE NORMAL

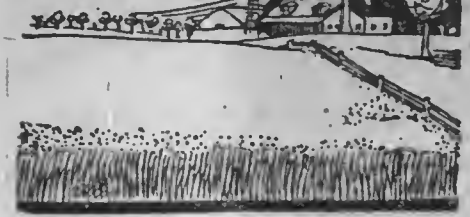
RICHMOND, KY.

A Training School for Teachers

Courses leading to Elementary, Intermediate and Life State Certificates. Valid in all Public Schools of Kentucky. Special Courses and Review Courses. Tuition Free to Applicants. Free Board and Laundry. New model school, new manual training building, practice school, department of agriculture, a well equipped gymnasium. Domestic Science. Third Term January 27. Fourth Term April 1. Summer School opens June 16. Catalogue Free.

J. G. CRABBE, President.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



William Pitt

Sell the boarder cows.
Keep the good brood sows.
Don't allow the cream to freeze.
Don't underestimate the value of good seed.

Hens that are fat and baggy are not worth keeping.

Plenty of green feed should be given the chickens every day.

The merits of the scratching shed are shown during bad weather.

Outdoors is no place to keep fowls when the mercury is close to zero.

It never pays to work a slow, lazy horse beside a quick, spirited animal.

Nothing contributes more to health, economy and contentment than a good garden.

Teach the colts to walk well and a good foundation is laid for all of the other gait.

If breeding light horses, breed for speed; if breeding heavy horses, breed for strength.

Keep the ewes in good condition. It doesn't pay to be stingy—nor should you have them too fat.

Pulverized charcoal mixed with soft foods aids digestion and is an excellent preventive of disease.

Draft colts do not need so roomy a paddock in which to exercise as the lighter harness and saddle types.

Do you know the individual performance and value in milk production of your herd? Better get acquainted with them.

Next to grass the most important thing for live stock on the range is water and plenty of it well distributed.

Colts should have a regular grain ration daily. Less hay and some grain are more economical and will make a better colt.

Don't crowd your chicks. They are living organisms and need room and air as much as people do. Crowding is dear economy.

Charcoal is good for poultry, having a healthful influence over the whole system. They will eat much of it when placed in reach.

The old setting hen is gradually going out of business, with over a hundred manufacturers of incubators and brooders as competitors.

Ownership is a great thing. Let the boy have something of his own—a colt, a calf, or a flock of chickens. It will pay a hundred times over.

The physical condition of the soil is of as great importance as the amount of plant food there. Fertilizers will not do the work of fitting the seed bed.

Although it is not necessary to be an expert at the business it requires some effort and intelligence and strict application to make a success in cattle raising.

Many horses are permanently injured by having all the hay they can eat. Each horse should be carefully studied and given what he requires for his health.

Where the eggs are intended for hatching there should be no forcing of egg production, but the hens should be given ample runs and fed for vigor and fertility.

No man should attempt to raise hogs unless he has adequate yards and fencing. The hog can make himself an intolerable nuisance if not confined within proper limits.

It will pay you to give your hens parched corn, good and warm, for the last meal at this season of the year. Makes them feel so good inside when they creep up on the roosts at bedtime.

Do not attempt to secure warmth in the stables by banking windows and closing everything up tightly. The horse is a breathing animal and needs fresh air, but it should be supplied without exposure to draughts.

Too many farmers spend good money for Babcock testers and other implements of that kind, then store them away in the barn or on a shelf in the milk house and forget entirely how to use them. The tester, if it is going to be any good, must be kept in use.

Test your cows.
Feed the cows regularly.
More crop rotation is needed.
Make every acre more profitable.
Recklessness is a short road to failure.

No brooding pen should contain over fifty chicks.

When you begin handling the colts, keep it up every day.

Don't crowd your sheep too closely. Trouble is sure to follow.

Milk scales are quite as valuable to keep track of hired men as cows.

The best way to judge a cow is by the net profit she makes her owner.

The feeding values of white and yellow corn are practically identical.

Keep everlastingly at it to do your work better. It brings profit in the end.

Did you ever think of a well-arranged barn as a great labor-saving machine?

Culling the sheep flock has much to do with the improvement as care and feeding.

Remember that it is not the breed but the feed and care that make the winter eggs.

There can be a great saving of hay on many farms this coming winter by not stuffing the horses.

Have a skilled veterinarian make a careful examination of the teeth of the old and young horses.

Cow testing points out definitely which cows are the best producers, both in milk and butter fat.

A little patience in teaching the horses to be gentle and obedient will often add dollars to their value.

When you have grain ground for the live stock tell the miller that you want it ground as fine as possible.

The difference in the leading breeds of hogs is small and principally in details, rather than in form or market type.

Pick out the hens that are intended for the regular breeding pens and be sure that the selection is carefully made.

Don't start in the chicken business expecting to get rich in a year or two. Start small, build slow, and study as you go.

Breeding and raising cattle is a business proposition, and to succeed in it one must use judgment and be up and doing.

Never overcrowd sleeping quarters, for by overcrowding you may find the weaker and smaller ones smothered under the heap.

A good fence is necessary in confining sheep. Breechy habits should never be started. Fence crawling costs the owner money.

For good results in egg production the hen house during the winter should not be allowed to become colder than forty degrees.

Avoid too heavy shoes when shoeing young horses. It tends to make them awkward, and is an unnecessary burden for them to bear.

The native wild highbush cranberry, dogwood, Junberry, black haw, and wild grape all make good plants for the home yard if properly set.

Don't expect to be able to continue in the chicken business without successfully hatching and brooding your chicks. Study these points first of all.

Don't spend all your money for chickens and have none left to buy houses or feed. And also don't spend it all for houses and leave out the chickens.

Never lift a pig by its tail, for by so doing you are liable to injure the spine and strain the muscles of the back. The ears also were never intended for handles.

Save the good brood sows and thus prepare for litters in the coming spring. You cannot afford to sacrifice a desirable sow because feed is high or even when pork is high.

Study your poultry. There is lots of individuality about them, and in their feeding, selection of roosting places, nest, and other ways they show preferences which it often pays to humor.

The two most popular breeds of turkeys are Bronze and White Hollands. The Bronze are the largest and the widest rangers. The White Hollands are smaller (though of good size) and are more domestic in their habits.

Nothing tickles hens more than to have nice clean flooring of litter, straw, or leaves scattered in the houses. They will dig in that and sing until they are as happy as queens. And the happier they are, the more business they will do in the nest boxes.

FOR BETTER ROADS

MAKING A SPLIT LOG DRAG

Anyone Can Make One to Cost From Almost Nothing to \$2.50, Depending on Materials Used.

A subscriber in Latah county, Idaho, asks us to give him a plan for making a split log drag for working the roads in his county, and also wants to know how to use one, says the Western Farmer.

The drag may be made of a log, say eight feet long and 12 inches through, split in the middle, or of two pieces of sawed oak or other substantial wood, 2 by 8 inches. After a log is split, giving two flat, faced slabs, bore three two-inch holes in each slab, as shown in drawing; connect the slabs, facing the same direction, with three stakes or rounded 3 by 3s long enough to leave three feet of space between the slabs after the connecting pieces have been driven into the holes. Two or three planks can be nailed to these pieces, affording a place for the driver to stand, and, at the same time, strengthening the drag. Use a chain or strong rope for attachment to the double-tree. Suppose the drag to face west, and assuming that a chain is used, fasten one end of the chain to or around the left hand outside connecting brace, letting the chain pass over the top of the slab. If attached to the face of the slab, near the left hand end, the chain would interfere with the movement of dirt toward that end of the drag. The drag is run at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that dirt can be thrown toward one side. The other end of the chain must be fastened to the face of the front slab near where the right hand connecting piece comes through, and not around the connecting piece, as it is in the illustration.

Shoe about three feet of the bottom edge (right hand side) of the front slab with a piece of iron or steel of the right length, about three inches wide and a half inch thick, with one edge sharp or beveled. Put it on securely, letting the sharp edge project about half an inch below the edge of the slab. This shoe will enable the drag better to shave the surface and cut down the hard ridges which are usually met on roads that have not been kept smooth. A good drag will cost from almost nothing to \$2.50, depending on the material and construction, and last five to ten years. Anybody can make one.

Roads should be dragged 10 or 12 times a year. The time is after each soaking rain, so that the drag will form a smooth mud coat on the surface. When the frost is leaving the ground is an excellent time; the drag should be in use from then until winter. The work does not interfere with ordinary farming operations, as when it is the right time to drag the soil is too wet or the conditions unsuited for many kinds of field work. It is difficult to invent a good excuse for not dragging. Used at the right time and with proper frequency on practically all types of earthy soils and those of the clayey or rolling sections, the drag will make roads smooth, hard and con-

crete—the three fundamental characteristics of an ideal dirt road. The process will form a sort of shell or casing over the surface which will shed water like a roof, and by distributing travel over the entire area, instead of confining it to the center, the shell will constantly increase in solidity. At the outset, dragging cannot be done so rapidly as when the road has been shaped up by several sweeps of the drag; after this preliminary work, the job can be done in half the time originally required. Any boy and farm team can operate the drag.

Listen and Build.

One good road is worth a dozen arguments in favor of better highways, and therefore the people should listen to the arguments and then build.

Look for Injury.

Examine the apple tree for mice or rabbit injury.

Work Should Be Done Every Year Some Time in Spring After Severe Cold Weather Has Passed.

(By E. P. SANDSTEN, Colorado Agricultural College.)

The average farmer and fruit grower has very little conception of how to properly prune fruit trees. It is generally done at any time during the winter season when the tree is dormant. If no time is to be had, it is delayed for another year. This system is disastrous. The fruit trees should be regularly pruned regardless of the amount of pruning required. If the work is done every year the tree will get into the habit of producing a certain amount of wood and fruit and there will be little occasion for severe pruning. If the pruning during the first three or four years of an orchard after planting is properly performed, there will subsequently be little need to remove large branches. The pruning will then consist merely in the removal of superfluous shoots or branches that interfere, and this kind of work does not upset or disturb the growth and fruiting habits of the tree.

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Horticultural News

GOOD PRACTICE WITH APPLES

Restricting Production and Partially Controlling Distribution of Fruits Is of Importance.

The elimination of imperfect specimens of apples, thereby restricting the production and partially controlling the distribution of fruit of the trees, by thinning, is, without doubt, a very important factor in successful apple growing.

Certain varieties of apples possess the peculiar characteristic of alternating a season of fruiting with a sea-

son of comparative rest and recuperation; but there are other varieties which, by timely and thorough thinning of the crop, may be induced to bear almost annually, providing soil conditions are favorable and the season propitious.

The time of season in which the thinning should be done is a factor which largely determines the result of such work. It is safe to assert that the earlier in the season the thinning be done, after the little apples have attained a size sufficient to enable the workman to distinguish defects and deformities and to assist him in recognizing the specimens which are less well nourished, the more satisfactory, efficacious and profitable will be the work. Late thinning will only serve to lighten the weight of the trees, no considerable benefit being derived in increasing the size of individual apples or in enabling the trees to conserve their energy in time to prepare for crop production the following season.

PRUNING TREES IN WINTER

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The VALIANTS of VIRGINIA

(MRS.)
FALLIE ERMINE RIVES
POST WHEELER
ILLUSTRATED BY LAUREN STOUT

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—John Vallant, a rich society favorite, suddenly discovers that the Vallant corporation, which his father founded and which was the principal source of his wealth, has failed.

CHAPTER II—He voluntarily turns over his private fortune to the receiver for the corporation.

CHAPTER III—His entire remaining possessions consist of an old motor car, a white bull dog and Damory court, a neglected estate in Virginia.

CHAPTER IV—He learns that this estate came into the family by royal grant and has been in the possession of the Vallants ever since.

CHAPTER V—On the way to Damory court he meets Shirley Dandridge, an ambitious beauty, and decides that he is going to like Virginia immensely.

CHAPTER VI—An old negro tells Shirley's fortune and predicts that trouble for her on account of a man he killed.

CHAPTER VII—Uncle Jefferson, an old negro, takes Vallant to Damory court.

CHAPTER VIII—Shirley's mother, Mrs. Dandridge, and Major Bristow exchange reminiscences during which it is revealed that the major, Vallant's father, and a man named Sisson, were rivals for the hand of Mrs. Dandridge. Once he was, Sisson and Vallant fought a duel on her account in which the former was killed.

"I'll tell you a secret. I was, too. I suppose I did it because of a sneaking feeling that some people were feeling sorry for me, which I never could stand. Well, he was a man any one might honor. I've always thought a woman ought to have two husbands: one to love and cherish, and the other to honor and obey. I had the latter, at any rate."

"And you've lived, Judith," he said. "Yes," she agreed, with a little sigh. "I've lived. I've had Shirley, and she's twenty and adorable. And I've had plenty of pretty things to look at, and old lace to wear, and I've kept my figure and my vanity—I'm not too old yet to thank the Lord for that. So don't talk to me about worried shawls and horrible arctics. For I won't wear 'em. Not if I know myself! Here comes Shirley. She's made two jumps, and if you're a gentleman, you'll distract her attention till I've got rid of nine in my usual way."

The major, at the foot of the cherry-bordered lane, looked back across the hedge to where the two figures sat under the rose-arbor, the mother's face turned lovingly down to Shirley's at her knee. He stood a moment watching them from under his slouched hat-brim.

"You never looked at me that way, Judith, did you?" he sighed to himself. "It's been a long time, too, since I began to want you to—most forty years. When it came to the show-down, I wasn't even as fit as Tom Dandridge!"

CHAPTER IX.

Damory Court.

"Dar's Damory Co't smack-dab ahead, suh!" John Vallant looked up. Facing them at an elbow of the broad road, was an old gateway of time-worn stone, clashing an iron gate that was quaint and heavy and red with rust. He put out his hand.

"Wait a moment," he said in a low voice, and as the creaking conveyance stopped, he turned and looked about him.

Facing the entrance the land fell away sharply to a miniature valley through which rambled a willow-bordered brook, in whose shallows short-horned cows stood lazily. Beyond, whither stood the Red Road, he could see a drowsy village, with a spire and a cupola court-house; and farther yet a yellow gorge with a wisp of white smoke curling above it marked the course of a crawling far-away railway.

"It's er moughty fine ol' place, suh, mid at it big reverend ol' trees," said Uncle Jefferson. "But Ah reckon 'at ain't got none ob de modern conviniences."

As Vallant jumped down he was possessed by an odd sensation of old acquaintance—as if he had seen those tall white columns before—an illusory half-vision into some shadowy, fourth-dimensional landscape that belonged to his subconscious self, or that glimpsed in some remote corner of dream-pictorial, had left a faintest memory. Then, on a sudden, the vista vibrated and widened, the white columns expanded and shot up into the clouds, and from every bush seemed to peer a friendly black savage with woolly white hair!

"Wishing-House!" he whispered. The hidden country which his father's thoughts, sadly reverend, had painted to the little child, that once he was, in the guise of an endless wonderland. His eyes misted over, and it seemed to him that moment that his father was very near.

Leaving the negro to unload his belongings, he traversed an overgrown path of mossed gravel, between box-rows frowned like the manes of lions gone mad and smothered in an accumulation of matted roots and debris of rotting foliage, and presently, the bulldog at his heels, found himself in the rear of the house.

"Mine!" he said aloud with a rueful pride. "And for general run-downness, it's up to the advertisement." He looked musingly at the piteous wreck and ruin, his gaze sweeping down across the bare fields and unkempt forest. "Mine!" he repeated. "All that, I suppose, for it has the same earmarks of neglect. Between those cultivated stretches it looks like a wedge of Sahara gone astray." His gaze returned to the house. "Yet what a place it must have been in its time!" He went slowly back to where his conductor sat on the lichened horse-block.

"We's heah," called Uncle Jefferson cheerfully. "Whut yo gwint'er do nex', suh? Reck'n Ah better go ovah

ter Miss Dandridge's place fer er crowbar. Lawd! He added, "of he ain't got de key! Whut yo think ob dat now?"

John Vallant was looking closely at the big key; for there were words, which he had not noted before engraved in the massive flange. "Friends all hours," he smiled. The sentiment sent a warm current of pleasure to his finger-tips. Here was the very text of hospitality!

A Lilliputian spider-web was stretched over the preeminent keyhole, and he fetched a grass-stem and poked out its tiny gray-striped denizen before he inserted the key in the rusted lock. He turned it with a curious sense of timidity. All the strength of his fingers was necessary before the massive door swung open and the leveling sun sent its late red rays into the gloomy interior.

He stood in a spacious hall, his nostrils filled with a curious but not unpleasant aromatic odor with which the place was strongly impregnated. The hall ran the full length of the building, and in its center a wide, balustraded double staircase led to upper darkness. The floor, where his footprints had disturbed the even gray film of dust, was of fine close parquet and had been generously strewn everywhere with a mica-like powder. He stooped and took up a pinch in his fingers, noting that it gave forth the curious spicy scent. Dim paintings in tarnished frames hung on the walls. From a niche on the break of the stairway looked down the face of a tall Dutch clock, and on one side protruded a huge bulging something draped with a yellowed linen sheet. From its shape he guessed this to be an elk's head. Dust, undisturbed, lay thickly on everything, ghostly floating cobwebs crawled across his face, and a bat fitted out of a fireplace and vanished squeaking over his head. With Uncle Jefferson's help he opened the rear doors and windows, knocked up the rusted bolts of the shutters and flung them wide.

But for the dust and cobwebs and the strange odor, mingled with the faint musty smell that pervades a sun-



He Inserted the Key in the Rusted Lock.

less interior, the former owner of the house might have deserted it a week ago. On a wall-rack lay two walking-sticks and a gold-mounted hunting-crop, and on a great carved chest below it had been hung an opened book bound in tooled leather. John Vallant picked this up curiously. It was "Lucile." He noted that here and there passages were marked with pencilled lines—some light and femininely delicate, some heavier, as though two had been reading it together, noting their individual preferences.

He laid it back musingly, and opening a door, entered the large room it disclosed. This had been the dining-room. At one end stood a crystal-knobbed mahogany sideboard, holding glass candlesticks in the shape of ionic columns—above it a quaint portrait of a lady in hoops and love-curls—and at the other end was a huge fireplace with rusted fire-dogs and a gold-mounted hunting-crop, and on a great carved chest below it had been hung an opened book bound in tooled leather. John Vallant picked this up curiously. It was "Lucile." He noted that here and there passages were marked with pencilled lines—some light and femininely delicate, some heavier, as though two had been reading it together, noting their individual preferences.

The next room that he entered was big and wide, a place of dark colors, nobly smutched of time. It had been at once library and living-room. A leather settee was drawn near the desk and beside this stood a reading-stand with a small china dog and a squat bronze lamp upon it. In contrast to the orderly dining-room there was about this chamber a sense of untouched disorder—a desk-drawer jerked half-open, a yellowed newspaper torn across and flung into a corner, books tossed on desk and lounge, and in the fireplace a little heap of whitened ashes in which charred fragments told of letters and papers burned in haste.

Suddenly he lifted his eyes. Above the desk hung a life-size portrait of a man, in the high stock and velvet collar of half a century before. The right eye, strangely, had been cut from the canvas. He stood straight and tall, one hand holding an eager bound in leather, his face proud and florid, his single, cold, steel-blue eye staring down through its dusty curtain with a certain malicious arrogance, and his lips set in a sardonic curve that seemed about to sneer. It was for an instant as if the pictured figure confronted the young man who stood there, mutely challenging his entrance into that tomb-like and secret-keeping quiet; and he gazed back as fixedly,

repelled by the craft of the face, yet subtly attracted. "I wonder who you were," he said. "You were cruel. Perhaps you were wicked. But you were strong, too."

He returned to the outer hall to find that the negro had carried in his trunk, and he bade him place it, with the portmanteau, in the room he had just left. Dusk was falling.

"Uncle Jefferson," said Vallant abruptly, "have you a family?"

"No, suh. Jes' me an mah ol' ooman."

"Can she cook?"

"Cook!" The genial titter again captured his dusky escort. "When she got de fixens, Ah reckon she de beater's cook in his heah county."

"How would you both like to live here with me for a while? She could cook and you could take care of me."

Uncle Jefferson's eyes seemed to turn inward with mingled surprise and introspection. He shifted from one foot to the other, swallowed difficultly several times, and said, "Ah ain't neb-bah seed yo' befo', suh."

"Well, I haven't seen you either, have I?"

"Dat's de trufe, suh, 'deed ef Iet Yuh, yuh! Whut Ah means ter say is dat de ol' ooman kain' cook no fancy didges like whut dey eats up Norf. She kin jes' cook de Ferginney style."

"That sounds good to me," quoth Vallant. "I'll risk it. Now as to wages—"

"Ah ain' spec'ulicuous as ter de wages," said Uncle Jefferson. "Ah knows er gemman when Ah sees one."

"Then it's a bargain," responded Vallant with alacrity. "Can you come at once?"

"Yas, suh, me en Daph gwint'er come ovah fuh' thing in de mawnin'. Whut yo-ah' gwint'er do fo' yo' sup-pah?"

"I'll get along," Vallant assured him cheerfully. "Here is five dollars. You can buy some food and things to cook with, and bring them with you. Do you think there's a stove in the kitchen?"

"Ah reckon," replied Uncle Jefferson. "En ef dar ain' Daph kin cook er Chris'mus dinnaah wid fo' stones, en er tin skillet. Yas, suh!"

He trudged away into the shadows, but presently as the new master of Damory court stood in the gloomy hall, he heard the shambling step again behind him. "Ah done neglected ter ax yo' name, suh. Ah did, fo' er fac'."

"My name is Vallant. John Vallant."

Uncle Jefferson's eyes turned upward and rolled out of orbit. "Mah Lawd!" he ejaculated suddenly. And with his wide lips slack, framed about the last word, he backed out of the doorway and disappeared.

Alone in the ebbing twilight, John Vallant found his hamper, spread a napkin on the broad stone steps and took out a glass, a spoon and part of a loaf of bread. The thermos flask was filled with milk. It was not a splendid banquet, yet he ate it with a great content as the bulldog at his feet gnawed his supper.

He broke his bread into the milk as he had not done since he was a child, and ate the luscious pulp with a keen relish bred of the long outdoor day.

It was almost dark when the meal was done and, depleted hamper in hand, he reentered the empty echoing house. He went into the library, lighted the great brass lamp from the motor and began to rummage. The drawers of the dining-room sideboard yielded nothing; on a shelf of the butler's pantry, however, was a tin box which proved to be half full of wax candles, perfectly preserved.

"The very thing!" he said triumphantly. Carrying them back, he fixed each in the glass candlesticks and set them, lighted, all about the dining-room till the soft glow flooded its every corner. "There," he said, "that is as it should be. No big blaat search-light here! And no glare of modern electricity would suit that old wainscoting, either."

He dragged the leather settee to the porch and by the light of the motor-lamp dusted it thoroughly, and wheeling it back set it under the portrait which had so attracted him. He washed the glass from which he had dined and filled it at the cup of the garden fountain, put into it the rose from his hat and set it on the reading-stand. The small china dog caught his eye and he picked it up casually. The head came off in his hands. It had been a bon-bon box and was empty save for a narrow strip of yellowed paper, on which were written some meaningless figures: 17-28-94-0. He pondered this a moment, then thrust it into one of the empty pigeonholes of the desk. On the latter stood an old-fashioned leaf-calendar; the date it exposed was May 14th. Curiously enough the same date would recur tomorrow. The page bore a quotation: "Every man carries his fate on a ribband about his neck." The line had been quoted in his father's letter. May 14th—how much that date and that motto may have meant for him!

He rose to push the shutter wider and in the movement his elbow sent a



He Shuddered as He Stooped to Pick Up the Weapon.

shallow case of morocco leather that had lain on the desk crashing to the floor. It opened and a heavy metallic object rolled almost to his feet. He saw at a glance that it was an old-fashioned rusted dueling-pistol.

The box had originally held two pistols. He shuddered as he stooped to pick up the weapon, and with the crawling repugnance mingled a pang of anger and humiliation. From his very babyhood it had always been so—that unconquerable aversion to the touch of steel. There had been no mementos in his youth when this unreasoning shrinking had filled him with a blind fury, had driven him to strange self-tests of courage. He had never been able to overcome it. Analyzing had told him that his peculiar abhorrence was no mere outgrowth of this. It lay far deeper. He had rarely, of course, met the test. Now, as he stood in these unaccustomed surroundings, with the cold touch of the metal the old shuddering held him, and the sweat broke in beads on his forehead. Setting his teeth hard, he crossed the room, slipped the box with its pistol between the volumes of the bookcase, and returned to his seat.

The bulldog, aroused from a nap, thrust a warm muzzle between his knees. "It's uncanny, Chum!" he said, as his hand caressed the velvet head. "Why should the touch of that fool thing chill my spine and make my flesh uptoo over my bones? Why should I hate a pistol? Do you suppose I was shot in one of my previous existences?"

For a long while he sat there, his pipe dead, his eyes on the moonlighted out-of-doors. The eery feeling that had gripped him had gone as quickly as it had come. At last he rose, stretching himself with a great boish yawn, put out all save one of the candles and took a bath-towel, and a huge fuzzy towel from the steamer-trunk, stripped leisurely. He donned the bath-robe and sandals and went out through the window to the garden and down to where lay the little lake ruffling silverly under the moon. On its brink he stopped, and toasting back his head, tried to imitate one of the bird-calls but was unsuccessful. With a rueful laugh he threw off the bath-robe and stood an instant glistening, poised in the moonlight like a marble fan, before he dove, straight down out of sight.

Five minutes later he pulled himself up over the edge, his flesh tingling with the chill of the water, and threw the robe about his cool white shoulders. Then he thrust his feet into his sandals and slipped quickly back. He rubbed himself to a glow, and blowing out the remaining candle, stretched himself luxuriously between the warm blankets on the couch. The dog sniffed inquiringly at his hand, then leaped up and snuggled down close to his feet.

John Vallant's thoughts had fled a thousand miles away, to the tall girl who had been his life, to the stand cut from his world, sloop and unsurpassed—Katharine Fargo. He tried to picture her, a perfect chataigne, graceful and gracious as a tall, white, splendid lily, in this dead house that seemed still to throb with living passions. But the picture subtly eluded him and he stirred uneasily under the blanket.

After a time his hands stretched out to feel the stand and drew the glass with its vivid blossom nearer, till, in his nostrils, its musky odor mingled with the dew-wet scent of the honeysuckle from the garden. At last his eyes closed. "Every man carries his fate on a ribband about his neck," he muttered drowsily, and then, "Roses . . . red roses . . ."

And so he fell asleep.

CHAPTER X.

The Hunt.

He awoke to a musical twittering and chirping, to find the sun pouring into the dusty room in a very glory. He rolled from the blanket and stood upright, filling his lungs with a long deep breath of satisfaction. He felt singularly light-hearted and alive. The bulldog came bounding through the window, dirty from the weeds, and flung himself upon his master in a canine rapture.

"Get out!" quoth the latter, laughing. "Stop licking my feet! How do you like me? I'm to get into my clothes with your ridiculous antics going on? Down, I say! Hark!" He broke off and listened. "Who's that singing?"

The sound drew nearer—a lugubrious chant, with the weirdest minor reflections, faintly suggestive of rag-time ditties of the music-halls, yet with a plaintive cadence.

"Good morning, Uncle Jefferson," the singer broke off, set down the twig-broom that he had been wielding and came toward him. "Maw'nin', suh. Maw'nin'," he said. "Hopes yo-ah' birds woke yo' up; dey's makin' seh er 'miration'."

"Thank you. Never slept better in my life. Am I laboring under a delusion when I imagine I smell coffee?"

Just then there came a voice from the open door of the kitchen: "Calls yo'se'f er man, yo' triflin' recon-structed nigga! W'en marstah gwint'er git he brekfus' wid yo' ramshacklin' eroun' wid dat dawg all his Gawd-blessed maw'nin'! Go foteh some mo' fah-wood dis minute. Yo' heah?"

A turbaned head poked itself through the door, with a good-natured leaf-brown face beneath it, which broadened into a wide smile as its owner bobbed energetically at Vallant's greeting. "Fo' de Lawd!" she exclaimed, wiping floury hands on a gingham apron. "Yo' sho' is up early, but Ah got yo' brekfus' ready, suh."

"Ah right, Aunt Daphne. I'll be back directly."

He sped down to the lake to plunge his head into the cool water and thereby sharpen the edge of an appetite that needed no honing.

He came up the trail again to find the reading-stand transferred to the porch and laid with a white cloth on it was set a steaming coffee-pot, with fresh cream, salted butter and crisp hot biscuit; and as he sat down, with a sigh of pure delight, in his dressing-gown—a crepe Japanese thing redeemed from womanishness by the bold green bamboo of its design—Uncle Jefferson planted before him a generous platter of bacon, eggs and potatoes. These he attacked with a voracious keenness. As he buttered his fifth biscuit he looked at the dog, rolling on his back in morning ecsta-

sy, with a look of humorous surprise. "Chum," he said, "what do you think of that? All my life a single roll and a cup of coffee have been the most I could ever negotiate for breakfast, and then it was apt to leave the chips and what-nots. And now look at this plate!" The dog ceased winking his ear with a hind foot and looked back at his master with much the same expression. Clearly his own needs had not been forgotten.

"Reck'n Ah bettah go ter git dat ar machine thing," said Uncle Jefferson behind him. "No, suh. Moughty few, in de town cep'n low-down yaller new-issue trash det ain' wuf' killin'. Ah gwint'er go fo' dat house mahse' fo' long, hammah en tongs, en git it fix' up!"

"Splendid! My destiny is in your hands. You might take the dog with you, Uncle Jefferson; the run will do him good."

When the latter had disappeared and trident sounds from the kitchen indicated that the era of strenuous cleaning had begun, he reentered the library, changed the water in the rose-glass and set it on the edge of the shady front porch, where its flaunting blossom made a dash of color against the grayed weather-beaten brick. This done, he opened the one large room on the ground-floor that he had not visited.

It was double the size of the library, a parlor hung in striped yellow silk vaguely and tenderly faded, with a tall plate mirror set over a marble-top console at either side. In one corner stood a grand piano on which lay the antique weathered mother-of-pearl and a slender music-rack inlaid with morning-glories in the same material. From the center of the ceiling, above an oval table, depended a great chandelier hung with glass prisms. The chairs and sofas were covered with dusty slip-covers of muelin. He lifted one of these. The tarnished old furniture was Louis XV, the upholstery of yellow brocade with a pattern of pink roses. Two Japanese hawthorn vases sat on teak-wood stands and a corner held a glass cabinet containing a collection of small ivories and faience.

He went thoughtfully back to the great hall, where sat the big chest on which lay the volume of "Lucile." He pushed down the antique wrought-iron hasp and threw up the lid. It was filled to the brim with textures: heavy portieres of rose-damask, table-covers of faded soft-toned tapestry, window-hangings of dull green—all with tobacco-leaves laid over the folds and sifted thickly over with the sparkling white powder. At the bottom, rolled in tarry-smelling paper, he found a half-dozen thin, Persian prayer-rugs.

"Phew!" he whistled. "I certainly ought to be grateful that law firm that 'inspected' the place. Think of the things lying here all these years! And that powder everywhere! It's done the work, too, for there's not a sign of moth. If I'm not careful, I'll stumble over the family plate—it seems to be about the only thing wanting."

He thought a moment, then went quickly into the library and began to ransack the trunk. At length he found a small box containing keepsakes of various kinds. He poured the medley on to the table—an uncut moonstone, an amethyst-topped pencil that one of his tutors had given him as a boy, a tiger's claw, a compass and what-not. Among them was a man's watch with a crest cut in a cornelian. He looked at it closely. It was the same device.

The ring had been his father's. Just when or how it had come into his possession he could never remember. It had lain among these keepsakes so many years that he had almost forgotten its existence. He had never worn a ring, not as he went back to the hall, he slipped it on his finger. The motto below the crest was worn away, but it showed clear in the marble of the hall-mantle: I cling.

His eyes turned from the carved words and strayed to the pleasant sunny foliage outside. An arrogant boast, perhaps, yet in the event well justified. Vallant had said that he came from the time when the pine-forests had rung with war-whoop and blazed with torture-fire. They had held on through Revolution and Civil War. Good and bad, abiding and lawless, every generation had cleaved stubbornly to its acres. I cling. His father had clung through absence that seemed to have been almost exile, and now he, the last Vallant, has come to make good the boast.

His gaze wandered. The tall of his eye had caught through the window a spurt of something dashing and vivid, that grazed the corner of a far-off field. He craned his neck, but it had passed the line of his vision. The next moment, however, there came trailing over the many-stillness the high-keyed ululation of a horn, and an instant later a long-drawn halloo-o-o! mingled with a patterning chorus of yelps.

He went close, and leaning from the sill, shaded his eyes with his hand. The noise swelled and rounded in volume; it was nearing rapidly. As he looked the hunt dashed into full view between the tree-bolts—a galloping acres of khaki and scarlet, swarming across the fresh green of a wheat-field, behind a spotted swirl of hounds.

"Confound it!" said John Vallant belligerently; "they're on my land!" They were near enough now for him to hear the voices of the men, calling encouragement to the dogs, and to see the white ribbons of foam across the flanks of the laboring horses. One scarlet-coated feminine rider, detached from the bunch, had spurred in advance and was leading by a clean hundred yards, bareheaded, her hat fallen back to the limit of its ribbon knotted under her chin, and her waving hair gleaming like tarnished gold.

"How she rides!" muttered the solitary watcher. "Cross-saddle, of course, the sensible little sport! She'll never in the world do that walli—Yes, by George!" John Vallant's admira-

tion turned to delight. "Why," he said, "it's the Lady-of-the-Roses!" He put his hands on the sill and vaulted to the porch.

CHAPTER XI.

Sanctuary.

The tawny scudding streak that led that long chase had shot into the yard,



He Craned His Neck, but It Had Passed the Line of His Vision.

turning for a last desperate double. It saw the man in the foreground and its bounding, agonized little wild heart that so prayed for life gave way. With a final effort, it gained the porch and crouched down in its corner, an abject, sweating, hunted morsel, at hopeless bay.

Like a flash, Vallant stooped, caught the shivering thing by the scruff, and as its snapping jaws grazed his thumb, dropped it through the open window behind him. "Sanctuary!" quoth he, and banged the shutter to.

At the same instant, as the place overflowed with a pandemonium of nosing leading hounds, he saw the golden chestnut reined sharply down among the ragged box-rows, with a sham-faced though brazen knowledge that the girl who rode it had seen.

She sat moveless, her head high, one hand on the hunter's foam-flecked neck, and their glances met like crossed swords. The look stirred something vague and deep within him. For an unforgettable instant their eyes held each other, in a gaze rigid, challenging, almost defiant, then it broke and she turned to the rest of the party spurring in a galloping zig-zag: a genial-faced man of middle age in khaki who sat his horse like a cavalryman, a younger one with a reckless dark face and straight black hair, and following these a half-dozen youthful riders of both sexes, one of the lady heavily plastered with mud from a wet cropper, and the girls chiefly gasps and giggles.

The elder of the two men pulled up beside the leader, his astonished eyes sweeping the house-front, with its open-blinds, the wisp of smoke curling from the kitchen chimney. He said something to her, and she nodded. The younger man, meanwhile, had flung himself from his horse, a wild-eyed roan, and with his arm thrust through his bridle, strode forward among the welter of hounds, where they scurried at fault, hither and thither, yelping and eager.

"What rotten luck!" he exclaimed. "Gone to ground after twelve miles! After him, Tawny! You mongrels! Do you imagine he's up a tree? After him, Bulger! Bring him here!"

He glanced up, and for the first time saw the figure in tweeds looking on. Vallant was attracted by his face, its dash and generosity overlying its inherent prodigality and weakness. Dark as the girl was light, his features had the same delicate chiseling, the in-breeding, nobility and indulgence of generations. He stared a moment, and the somewhat supercilious look traveled over the gaze, from dusty boots to waving brown hair.

"Oh!" he said. His view slowly took in the evidences of occupation. "The house is open, I see. Going to get it fit for occupancy, I presume?"

"Yes."

The other turned. "Well, Judge Chalmers, what do you think of that? The unexpected has happened at last!" He looked at the porch. "Who's to occupy it?"

"The owner."

"Wonders will never cease!" said the young man easily, shrugging. "Well, our quarry is here somewhere. From the way the dogs act I should say he's bolted into the house. With your permission I'll take one of them in and see." He stooped and snapped a leash on a dog-collar.

"I'm really very sorry," said Vallant, "but I'm living in it at present."

The edge of a smile lifted the carefully trained mustache over the other's white teeth. It had the perfectly courteous air of saying, "Of course, if you say so. But—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HUMAN RECIPE



To her quite black, trousers black. A bow tie and a queer foreign name. Add paintings rare, a dreamy stare—And behold this artist of fame.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

I have lived in Kansas since early childhood, and have watched a typical Kansas town of 1,000 people multiply itself ten times and more. I played about the foundations of the brewery which invaded our peaceful neighborhood. I have more than once been crowded from the sidewalk by a phalanx of toppers on their way to the completed and flourishing institution, and have shuddered to hear their ribald songs as they reluctantly sought their homes in the waxing hours. I have seen 15 saloons running in a town of 1,500, and it was not a "tough" town, either. It was settled by a God-fearing people, who raised the lintels of a church almost as soon as their own hearthstones were laid. Allowing for the mellowing of age, conditions were no worse than in a salubrious town of today in a saloon state. Then, regulation was all that the people could apply to the liquor traffic. Today they use elimination.

The brewery which was the bogy of my childhood days, melted away many years ago, and within a stone's throw of that spot stands a magnificent high school, with the newest and most approved equipment and methods. Here hundreds of children go to school, and out, learning the secrets of the ages. Except when travel has taken them from the state they have never seen a saloon. There are no disgusting sights and sounds and odors to undermine the morals of the boys who come to this place, as there were three decades ago. Instead, there are wife, airy rooms, where the active boy may develop his constructive faculties, training hand and eye at the same time as he works with lathe or chisel, or recites in the class room. Kansas people prefer the schoolhouse of today, rather than the brewery of 30 years ago.—May Belleville Brown, Salina, Kan.

UNSEEN DANGER OF SOCIAL GLASS.

I once asked a young man who has a large circle of friends in the leading society of this city, and who is an abstainer, how often he was asked to take wine, and was "jollied" over the refusal. He said several times a week, and told me of some hostesses who were guilty of rudeness. I wish they could all hear the quiet tones of the physician who told me of a man he knew who died insane from alcoholism. The several sons of this man came to this physician to learn their chance of escaping the disease. He told them that if they kept absolutely away from alcohol their chance was good, but if they took alcohol at all he would not answer for them. All but one of these sons have kept away from the drug, alcohol, but one while at college felt strong in his power to take it "moderately." He has no power now. That youth might have been the guest "jollied" by a charming hostess. If these young women knew the real nature of alcohol, they would at least require a doctor's certificate based on knowledge of the habits of their guest and on those of his ancestors before they urged the "social glass."—Alice L. Higgins, General Secretary, Associated Charities, Boston.

FIVE BILLION DOLLARS WASTED.

The total amount received from all sources from the traffic, including duties on imports, is less than \$350,000,000. Against this should be placed the cost of public care for the consequences of the traffic; the loss in earning capacity, and degenerate manhood in public asylums, hospitals, prisons, and in prosecuting that share of crime justly chargeable to the saloon—a total immeasurably greater than any possible income from license and taxation. Careful and conservative investigation, made by expert statisticians, reveal the amazing fact that the annual waste due to the drink traffic in the United States at the present time approximates more than \$5,000,000,000 in loss of products, mortality and cost in crime and

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—New corn quoted as follows: No. 2 white 72¢@73¢, No. 3 white 71¢@72¢, No. 4 white 69¢@70¢, No. 2 yellow 72¢@73¢, No. 3 yellow 70¢@71¢, No. 4 yellow 68¢@69¢, No. 2 mixed 71¢@72¢, No. 3 mixed 69¢@70¢, No. 4 mixed 68¢@69¢, mixed ear 70¢@72¢, white ear 70¢@72¢, yellow ear 71¢@73¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50, standard timothy \$17.50, No. 2 timothy \$16.50, No. 3 timothy \$14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.25@16.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.50, No. 1 clover \$16.50, No. 2 clover \$14.

Oats—No. 2 white 43¢@43½¢, standard white 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 white 41¢@41½¢, No. 4 white 39½¢@41¢, No. 2 mixed 41¢@42¢, No. 3 mixed 41¢@41½¢, No. 4 mixed 40¢@40½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 87½¢@88¢, No. 3 red 86¢@87¢, No. 4 red 85¢@86¢.

Poultry—Hens, old, 17¢; do light, 17¢; roosters, 12¢; fryers, 2½¢ to 3½¢; lbs, 18¢; hollers, 2 lbs and under, 24¢; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 17¢; ducks, under 4 lbs, 16¢; turkeys, toms, old, 21¢; young turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 22¢; turkeys, young, under 8 lbs, 13¢@15¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 13½¢; firsts, 12½¢; ordinary firsts, 16½¢; seconds, 15½¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.75@8.25; butcher steers, extra \$7.85@8, good to choice \$7@7.75, common to fair \$5.50@6.55; heifers, extra \$8.10@8.25, good to choice \$7.25@7.55, common to fair \$5.25@7; cows, extra \$6.40@6.50, good to choice \$5.75@6.35, common to fair \$3.50@5.65; canners \$3.25@4.25.

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NEWSPAPER MEN HELPED MAKE LAWS

Five Kentucky Editors in Last State Legislature Assisted in Formulating Laws.

The last session of the Kentucky legislature contained five newspaper men, three of which are shown in the accompanying picture. The editors who were elected to represent their constituents in the state legislature are as follows:

John C. Duffy, Hopkinsville Democrat; Shelton M. Sautey, Stanford Interior-Journal; J. M. Barrell, Shepherdsville Pioneer-News.



Adam Spahn, M. O. Wilson and J. M. Barrell.

Shepherdsville Pioneer-News; M. O. Wilson, Vancoville Sun, and Adam Spahn, Germantown News, of Louisville.

Mr. Spahn, publisher of the News at Louisville, founded the Beuchel Enterprise in 1910, and since that year has been engaged in the publishing and printing business.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Ohio, having been born in Aberdeen, O., in 1872. He has followed the newspaper game for 22 years, for the past 16 years at Vancoville.

Mr. Barrell has been publisher of the Pioneer-News at Shepherdsville for several years, and has made it one of the most influential publications for that section.

Watch Physicians' Movements.

The Berlin telephone station has a scheme by which the movement of physicians are recorded in case of an urgent call when their services will be desired quickly.

WOULD SURRENDER FOREST RESERVES

KENTUCKY FORESTER URGES U. S. GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER COMPLETE CONTROL.

WOULD BENEFIT THE STATE

Federal Bureau Reopens Denuded Areas, Cares for Reserve in Scientific Way, Sells Trees, Etc.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—The acquisition of forest reserves in the watersheds of Eastern Kentucky by the government will be urged by State Forester J. E. Barton in an address before the joint meeting of the Appalachian park commission and the North Carolina Forestry association at Asheville, April 8. The general assembly passed a bill authorizing the government to acquire forest reserves in the state, and Forester Barton has received assurance from W. F. L. Hall, assistant forester for the government, that a reconnaissance will be made by his department this summer in the Kentucky mountains with a view to purchasing such reserves. Mr. Barton will meet Chief Forester H. S. Graves and Mr. Hall at Asheville.

The government's Appalachian reserves will be administered as the reserves are in the west. The purpose is to protect the wooded watersheds for the conservation of soil and the regulation of flow in the streams. The government purchases the land and takes over complete control, excepting the criminal jurisdiction of the state. Forester Barton is of the opinion that the demonstrations conducted by the government on such reserves will do more for the advancement of forestry in Kentucky than any other factor.

The federal bureau of forestry reforests denuded areas, cares for its reserve in scientific fashion, sells the ripe trees and regulates the manner of removing them so as to protect the younger growth, and demonstrates by its methods the possibility of conserving the timber resources while yielding a continuous revenue.

Mr. Barton went to Harlan April 1 and assisted in completing the organization of the Bell County Association of Timber Growers, and from there he will go to Asheville.

The forestry department expects to purchase some land, as far as the funds will permit, for demonstration purposes this year, to enlarge the tree nursery at Louisville and start the one planned on the colored normal school farm at Frankfort.

Kentucky's Noted Men.

Under the provision of a resolution passed by the recent legislature accepting a proposition of the Bronx Memorial company of Chicago, to furnish 100 steel engravings of famous Kentuckians, to be hung in the Kentucky Gallery of Honor, the capitol commission has decided upon 11 noted Kentuckians whose pictures will be sent to the memorial company. They are W. N. Haldeman, John L. Helm, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Rev. John C. Young, John G. Carlisle, General William Preston, John J. Crittenden, Boyd Winchester, Charles A. Wickliffe, W. C. F. Breckinridge.

Will License Automobiles.

T. F. Byars, of Shelby county, automobile clerk in the office of the secretary of state, was appointed commissioner of motor vehicles under an act passed by the recent legislature. The law does not become effective until July 1. It provides for two other places, a clerk and a stenographer. Secretary Ramsey, of the Louisville Automobile Club, is tipped for appointment as clerk to the commissioner.

Permitted To Sue State.

Dr. Thomas C. Hollaway, of Lexington, filed suit in the Franklin circuit court against the state to recover \$87.50, fees for medical attendance on two militiamen out of camp for diseases contracted while in camp with the state guard in 1910.

The general assembly passed a resolution permitting him to sue the state.

Want Help of State.

An appeal was made to Gov. McCreary by Alva West, of Lewis county, to take steps to eradicate smallpox from that county. West wired that 50 cases prevailed. The appeal was referred to the state board of health.

Copies of Law in Demand.

Copies of the workmen's compensation law are more in demand than any other act passed by the last general assembly, and hundreds of requests for copies have been received by Secretary of State C. F. Creelins.

Want Mine Rescue Station.

Representative J. W. Langley is preparing a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the establishment of a mine rescue station at Jenkins. He made a conference with Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of bureau of mines, and received the assurance of his support.

The request for a mine rescue station at Jenkins was made by Everett Drennen, general manager of the Consolidated Coal company, who returned to Kentucky after spending three days here.

Workmen Has Inning.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Henry T. Breckinridge, learned by experience that assistant secretaries of the various departments are not entitled to the privilege of the floor of the national house. Mr. Breckinridge approached the east door of the speaker's lobby, evidently purposing to march upon the floor. William G. Ghormley, an assistant doorkeeper, help up a restraining hand.

"I desire to enter," said Mr. Breckinridge.

"What'd ye mean?" asked Ghormley, not recognizing the visitor.

"I am the assistant secretary of war, Mr. Breckinridge," said that official, stiffly. "In fact, I am acting secretary now."

"That doesn't entitle you to go on the floor," said young Ghormley. Mr. Breckinridge thought differently; indeed, he was rather positive about it, and Ghormley said he would send for the chief doorkeeper, Joseph Sinnott. That official wasn't handy, and after lingering a moment or so Mr. Breckinridge observed that he didn't propose to wait any longer.

Railroad Commission Busy.

The State Railroad Commission will meet in Louisville April 20 to enter an order in the case of Martin Moore against the Illinois Central railroad. The commission held in the case that the Illinois Central railroad must give the same freight rates to Central City from Louisville as to Owensboro, plus 7½ cents drayage from the river to Central City. This opinion was handed down by the commission about two weeks ago, and a meeting of that body was scheduled for April 1 to enter the order, but the date was postponed until April 20. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. wants the long and short haul clause abrogated as to Middlesboro and the Illinois Central from the coal fields in Western Kentucky to Hopkinsville. The complaint of W. J. Fells Co., of Ashland, against the Cincinnati, Flemingsburg & Southeastern railroad against overcharges on staves shipped to Maysville will be heard by the commission.

Sherley States Position.

In letters to Louisville constituents Congressman Sawyer Sherley declares his opposition to any measure having for its purpose national prohibition. The letters are in response to protests forwarded some time ago by members of the Kentucky Hotel and Cafe association to the representatives of this district and the chairman of the committees of the house and senate to which various measures had been referred. It is said 50,000 persons signed the protest. All of these are in receipt of letters from Mr. Sherley. "I beg to assure you that I am not in favor of any of these bills," he wrote, "and I shall do all I properly can to prevent their passage in the house."

Heirs Can Not Recover.

Because the Louisville & Nashville railroad had the right to exercise eminent domain, the appellate court set aside the rule and permitted property donated for school purposes to be used for a railroad track. Harry Lutes and other heirs of Wm. Beatty sued to recover the land, which had been donated to the school 40 years ago, with the provision that if it ceased to be used for school purposes it reverted to Beatty's heirs. The company moved the building to another tract of land and paid the school trustees \$300. The court concluded that the heirs could not recover the property.

Only Forty Unemployed.

Of the 450 men automatically entitled to parole by reason of serving their minimum sentences in the Frankfort Reformatory and Eddyville penitentiary, Chairman Daniel E. O'Sullivan, of the board of prison commissioners, said that all but forty have been released. These forty in the Frankfort Reformatory have not yet secured employment for six months, which is a condition of their parole.

Lieut. Bagby Gets Leave.

The war department issued an order relieving First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, U. S. A., from duty at the Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon, on June 14. It granted him a three months' leave of absence from that date, after which Lieut. Bagby will be assigned to the Sixth Infantry.

May Go to Tennessee.

State militiamen are beginning to interest themselves in the plans for the government maneuvers this summer. No orders have yet been issued from Washington, but it is expected that the Kentucky troops with the Tenth division will be sent to Southern Tennessee for a practice camp.

Taking Short Vacation.

The court of appeals adjourned the winter term and will convene for the spring term April 13. The court heard over 287 opinions during the term beginning the first Monday in January, and only fourteen old cases remain for the next term.

Hit By Mail Bag; Recovers.

People in waiting at a station to take a train "are entitled to the same degree of care as those actually boarding or alighting or in transit thereon," declared the court of appeals, affirming the Oldham circuit court, in which a verdict of \$1,500 was awarded Joseph Baker against the Louisville & Nashville, for damages sustained when he was struck by a mail bag thrown from a car to the platform of the station at Taylorsville, where he was waiting for the train. Judge Hannab wrote the opinion.

Drastic Chinese Law.

In China a man who killed his father has been executed, and along with him his schoolmaster for not having taught him better.

We Have Aided In Building Great Fortunes For Clever Advertisers

A Dollar Spent With the Home Merchant Circulates at Home and Helps Home Trade

A Drop of Printer's Ink Makes Thousands Think

TO REGULATE TRADE

ONE ANTI-TRUST MEASURE IS WELL ON ITS WAY TO PASSAGE.

WILL BE INDEPENDENT BODY

Interstate Trade Commission Given Power to Investigate Organization and Business of Any Corporation Engaged in Commerce.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—One anti-trust measure prepared by the Democrats in congress with the approval of President Wilson and Attorney General McReynolds is on its way toward passage. The measure is the one establishing an interstate trade commission. The Democrats in congress have found that a good many of their Republican brethren approve the bill in the form in which it has been submitted and there seems to be little doubt that on its final passage a considerable Republican vote will be recorded in its favor.

The Progressives in congress do not wholly approve of this interstate trade commission bill. They maintain that it does not go far enough and that it is simply a weak substitute for a measure which they would pass if they were in control of congress. The Progressives desire an interstate trade commission which shall have complete powers to be granted to the proposed body under the provisions of the pending bill. The Progressives believe that the commission should have powers in business matters as great as those which are given the interstate commerce commission in controlling the affairs of the railroads.

This commission measure was unanimously agreed upon by its framers who constitute a subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee and in the membership of the framing body were both Democrats and Republicans.

An Independent Body.

Of the bill Representative Covington has said:

"The whole theory of the creation of the commission has been to make it an efficient independent body. In most of the matters of public life it has entire control of the facts gathered. Publicity is left to its discretion, and the bill contains ample authority for it to prevent the disclosures of those necessary trade secrets, valuable to the public, in promoting lawful competitive business, but which, was disclosed, simply afford opportunity for injurious use by competitors. Powers of investigation, safeguarded by proper constitutional limitations against unlawful searches and seizures, are taken from a new subordinate department under the control of the executive and given to this nonpartisan body."

Under the interstate trade commission bill all the powers and duties of the present bureau of corporations and of the commissioner of corporations are transferred to the commission of three members, all of whom are to be presidential appointees, subject to confirmation by the senate, and each of whom will draw a salary of \$10,000 annually. Only two of the commissioners can be of the same political party.

Every corporation that is engaged in interstate commerce, except corporations subject to the act to regulate commerce, and which has a capital of \$50,000 or more, or having less capital belongs to a class of corporations which the commission may establish, is to be obliged to furnish to the new body annually "such information, statement and records of organization, membership and stockholders and financial condition, and also such opinion, statements and records of its relations to other corporations and its business and practices while engaged in commerce, as the commission shall require."

Here is section 10 of the bill which shows specifically the powers of the commission in matters of investigation:

"Section 10. The commission shall, upon the direction of the president, the attorney general, or either house of congress, investigate the organization, management and business of any corporation while engaged in commerce, to aid in ascertaining whether or not the corporations investigated are violating the acts relating to restraint of trade. And the commission shall make a report of such investigation, which may include recommendations for readjustment of business in order that said corporation may thereafter maintain its organization, management and conduct of business in accordance with law. Reports made after investigation may be made public in the discretion of the commission."

The annual reports which corporations shall turn in containing the required information and statistics for the previous year must be made out under oath and filed with the commission at its office in Washington within three months after the close of the year, for which the report is made. In cases of necessity it will be within the power of the commission to grant additional time.

If a corporation delays in turning in its report the bill as drawn penalizes it at \$100 for each day of the delay. A provision of one of the bills proposed, but not accepted, placed the fine at \$1,000 a day for delays in turning in reports, but congress seems to have thought that this was excessive.

Horses and Cards.

"Why is it you always win at poker?" she asked, "and always lose when you hack horses?" "Well, my dear," came the genial response, "I don't shuffle the horses."—London Express.

Get our cards "For Sale," "For Rent," "Furnished Rooms For Rent," 10 and 15 cents each.

Read our advertisements.

Announcement!

SPRING AND SUMMER TAILOR-MADE SUITS

I now have on display one of the Best Lines of Samples to be found in the city. On each suit we offer a saving from \$3 to \$6, and an equal saving is offered on Spring Overcoats. All suits bought from me this week I will keep Pressed and Shaped FREE. This alone will mean a big saving to you in the course of a year's time.

OUR CLEANING DEPARTMENT. I have installed a Benzole French Dry Cleaning Plant—The only one in Richmond. All work goes out of our shop under a guarantee to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made for the same.

LADIES WORK A SPECIALTY—Such as Ball Gowns, Party Dresses, Plumes, Etc.

WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

..Charles Jacobs..

Phone 752 Second Street Richmond, Ky.

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I AM prepared to furnish you 1914 styles in Wall Paper and do your Painting and Decorating on short notice. Can show you all the novelties in wall paper at your home. Will thank you for a share of your patronage.

Phone 685 county and city service. Residence 352 Woodland Avenue, Richmond, Ky.

Announcement.

The Kentucky Utilities Company wish to announce that in accordance with their customary broad policy of "Customers First" that the usual low price on all things electrical will prevail during the year 1914. For your information they wish to state that this includes Electric Irons, Grills, Coffee Percolators, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Lamps, (Mazda and others) Fans, Motors, Etc.

The Company's District Manager invites criticism of service rendered, all such complaints receiving careful and prompt consideration at all times.

MERCHANTS!

Our stock of Canned Goods was never more complete or more reasonably priced. This is especially true of staple items Tomatoes, Corn, Salmon, Sweet-potatoes. We are quite sure you will find us correct on inquiry.

KELLOGG & CO.,
Incorporated
Wholesale Grocers. Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. Time Table

South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.
No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.
No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.
Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

RAT CORN



Will exterminate Rats, Mice and Gophers from your premises in a Safe, Sane and Sanitary Manner. Do you further know that in addition to killing millions of human beings by infecting them with Bubonic Plague, the Rat carries Trichinosis and Ten other Parasites? It has Leprosy and Cancer. Isn't it horrible to think of? You don't want them! They are among the unnecessary Taxes. Stop paying these avoidable sickness Taxes, use RAT CORN. No Odors or Smells.

It mummifies them. No matter where they die they simply DRY UP. Positively do NOT smell. Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery, and without a doubt the greatest rat destroyer in the world; the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects.

A trial will convince you.

25c, 50c and \$1 per can. 6-lb Pail \$5.

Express Prepaid. Ask your dealer or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage. Booklet "How to Destroy Rats," Free with each can.

RICHMOND DRUG COMPANY,
RICHMOND, KY.

After eating Rat Corn he is mummified.



Having handled nothing but Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens for the past fifteen years, we feel (we are) entirely within bounds when we claim for them first place for all purpose fowls. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

J. L. GRIGGS,
Doyleville, Ky.

ADVERTISE YOUR TOWN

By Having Its Name on the Envelope of Every Letter You Send. Let Us Quote Prices For Printing Your Stationery.

A. L. Gott wants all the eggs you have "got." He pays you the highest cash price.

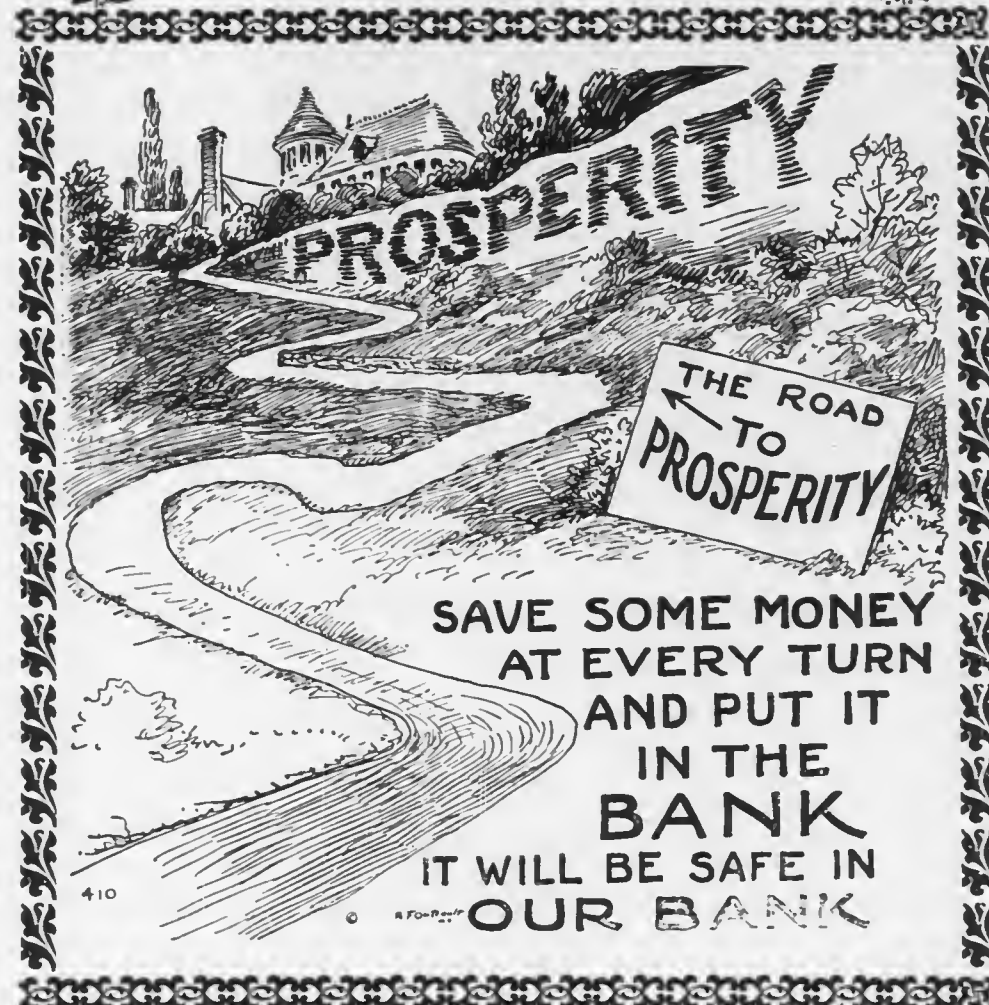
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Capital \$150,000
Surplus \$ 30,000
Deposits \$500,000



The road to prosperity looks like an up-hill climb. It may be at first but it keeps getting EASIER. The nearer you get to the top the more joy you experience in knowing that soon you will be up and the climb will be over. Toward the top the money you have in the bank begins to assist and boost you. Nothing succeeds like success, and everyone will push you the way you are going—down or UP.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank

Ruffin's Friend

An Easter Story

By JEANNETTE H. WALWORTH

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TO Ruffin, shifting restlessly from one dirty little bare foot to the other, the fastidious deliberation of the gentleman who was selecting an Easter lily from Mrs. Moxer's stock was not only exasperating, it was "tommyrot." One lily was just like another.

Ruffin stepped boldly between buyer and seller. He lifted a small, freckled face, made bright by a pair of winning blue eyes. "Mister, I'm lookin' fur a job. I'll carry your lily home for you."

The gentleman looked Ruffin over critically. Mrs. Moxer indorsed the boy. "Oh, you can trust Ruff, sir."

The gentleman put his hand into his pocket. "All right, Chipmunk. A dime, isn't it?"

Ruffin shook his head. "Not yet. Wait till the goods is delivered. I want a stop over privilege."

The gentleman laughed. He found Ruffin delightful. "All right, Chipmunk."

"Well, it's this way, sir. I got a friend. She's my friend all right, but she's heap closer to kin to the angels than she is to me. She bo'ds at the house where I jobs. I clean the steps and take out trash and such. She don't belong there, but I reck'n she's down on her luck. I was rattlin' out her stove one day last week, and I heard her sort of say to herself, 'Oh, if I only could smell the lilies once again it would make me well.' She do look mighty peaked, mister. And I ups and says, pointin' to a big book she had



open in her lap. 'Is them lilies, Miss Gertrude?' And she says: 'Ascension lilies, Ruff. You know what they stand for?' And I had to own up I didn't, and then she talked to me like an angel might 'a' talked and told me more about the Bible and Jesus than I bet any of the preachers know. And I thought if she was sick for the smell

of the lilies I might help Miss Withers to get well. Is it a go, mister?"

"It is a go, Chipmunk. But," he handed Ruffin a card. "I will be at that address before 3 o'clock, and if you fail to show up what must I do about my lily?"

Ruffin grinned confidently. "Send the chief of police to Mrs. Bisland's bo'din' house on east Forty-six street and tell him to ask fur James Ruffin Clark." And he was off.

At the street and number engraved on the card a Morris chair was pushed up to a front window by the lily buyer. A quarter to 3 by his watch—would the Chipmunk show up? The doorknob rang.

He called to the white capped maid as she passed to open it. "If it is a boy with a lily, bring him in here."

Enter Ruffin, crimson from rapid walking, but with the light of triumph in his eyes. "The big clock out yonder's just strikin' 3, Mr. Marschalk."

"Well, Chipmunk, did your lady friend take a smell of it? Put the flower there on that stand in the window. And did it make her well?"

"I don't know about it makin' her well, sir, but she said it made her glad, and then she bust out cryin'."

When I'm glad, I grin. Don't you?"

"Invariably, Ruffin."

Ruffin drew a crumpled envelope from the bosom of his faded blouse.

"And you asked me her name, sir. They'd just emptied the waste paper baskets into the trash barrel in the area, and this was on top."

Marschalk glanced at the envelope, but de-cided it as a possession—Miss Gertrude Withers. "All right, Chipmunk. Now let's talk about James Ruffin Clark."

"Oh, he don't count for nuthin, sir," said Ruffin with an easy laugh, which sobered into an awestruck expression as an elegant lady with big black eyes and snowy white hair entered.

Marschalk rose to his feet. "Hello, mater; this young gentleman brought out your Easter lily."

It was at the luncheon table that Marschalk's mother gave him a message: "Lloyd, Cornelia sent you word that she wanted you to be sure to come to church tomorrow. You know she is directing the music this year. They have secured a wonderful soloist, and your sister wants your opinion of the girl's voice. I think Mr. Davenport, our organist, is trying to interest your sister in this young woman. She is a fine musician and, having been thrown on her own resources, has conceived that it is easy to get pupils in New York. At any rate, Miss Withers is boarding in the same house as Mr. Davenport. Cornelia is quite stirred up about her."

Marschalk passed his cup.

"It seems," Mrs. Marschalk pursued, "that this girl was joint heir and owner of a very fine cotton plantation near Chattanooga with an older brother. The older brother must have been a scamp of the first water. He came on to New York, leaving her living on the plantation, where she had always lived. It appears he went it at a pace. Before three years were over he had got this poor girl to give him powers of attorney, and it was only after he had the decency to dispose of himself that she found out he had mortgaged the plantation for more than it was worth, and the mortgage was fore-closed, leaving her penniless."

"You did not happen to hear the brother's name, mother?" Marschalk asked in a queer voice.

"No, nor the name of the man into whose pocket her home passed."

Marschalk was in his mother's pew on that Easter Sunday. He listened with a pleasure that verged upon pain to the rich young voice that swelled above the grand organ notes in "Consider the Lilies." The voice was divine. And—her name was Withers!

Marschalk's mind traveled swiftly backward to the time when Eugene Withers stood before him, a wild, disheveled boy, almost pleading for help. Withers had been his roommate and chum at Harvard—a wild, reckless, un-balanced boy. He got the help he asked for—got it time and again until, with patience exhausted, Marschalk had wildly suggested some sort of guarantee or security for the large sums. It was then that the mortgage was given and accepted. A little while longer and Withers had shuffled off responsibility with the mortal coil.

It was perhaps a week after hearing that wonderful voice in church that Marschalk called on his sister Cornelia. "Well, what progress is your southern friend making in the matter of pupils?" he asked with a nervous laugh. "Poor girl, I pity her!"

"Oh, you would indeed. Lloyd, if you could only see her—the gentlest, prettiest, most patient little thing. Oh, I wish you could see her!"

He did see her. He saw her again and again. Months had passed when Marschalk, going up the now familiar steps, met Ruffin coming down them. They stood together on Mrs. Bisland's stoop. Marschalk extracted a ten dollar bill from his pocketbook and held it out to Ruffin.

"What's that fur, boss?"

"For you to get a new suit."

"What fur, boss?"

"Because you need it. Ruff, and because in a way you were instrumental in making me know your friend, Miss Gertrude. She and I are to be married next month. Ruffin, and I don't want you to disgrace her in church."

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A. R. Burnham, President

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T. C. VAUGHN, Vice-Pres. and Manager
J. W. CROOKE, Treasurer

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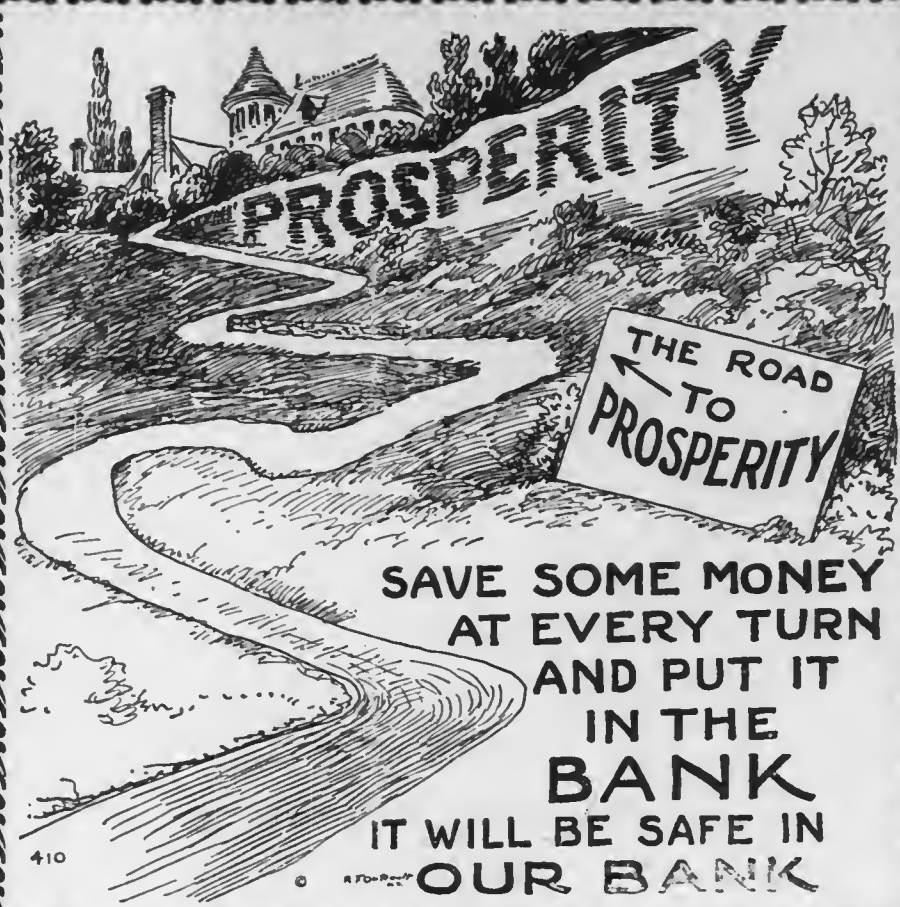
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RICHMOND, KY.

Capital \$150,000
Surplus \$ 30,000
Deposits \$500,000



SAVE SOME MONEY
AT EVERY TURN
AND PUT IT
IN THE
BANK
IT WILL BE SAFE IN
OUR BANK

The road to prosperity looks like an up-hill climb. It may be at first but it keeps getting EASIER. The nearer you get to the top the more joy you experience in knowing that soon you will be up and the climb will be over. Toward the top the money you have in the bank begins to assist and boost you. Nothing succeeds like success, and everyone will push you the way you are going—down or UP.

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"I'LL CARRY YOUR LILY FOR YOU."

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Marschalk was in his mother's pew on that Easter Sunday. He listened with a pleasure that verged upon pain to the rich young voice that swelled above the grand organ notes in "Consider the Lilies." The voice was divine. And—her name was Withers!

Marschalk's mind traveled swiftly backward to the time when Eugene Withers stood before him, a wild, disheveled boy, almost pleading for help. Withers had been his roommate and chum at Harvard—a wild, reckless, unbalanced boy. He got the help he asked for—got it time and again until, with patience exhausted, Marschalk had mildly suggested some sort of guarantee or security for the large sums. It was then that the mortgage was given and accepted. A little while longer and Withers had shuffled off responsibility with the mortal coil.

It was perhaps a week after hearing that wonderful voice in church that Marschalk called on his sister Cornelia. "Well, what progress is your southern friend making in the matter of pupils?" he asked with a nervous laugh. "Poor girl, I pity her!"

"Oh, you would indeed, Lloyd, if you could only see her—the gentlest, prettiest, most patient little thing. Oh, I wish you could see her!"

He did see her. He saw her again and again. Months had passed when Marschalk, going up the now familiar steps, met Ruffin coming down them. They stood together on Mrs. Bisland's stoop. Marschalk extracted a ten dollar bill from his pocketbook and held it out to Ruffin.

"What's that fur, boss?"

"For you to get a new suit."

"What fur, boss?"

"Because you need it, Ruff, and because in a way you were instrumental in making me know your friend, Miss Gertrude. She and I are to be married next month, Ruffin, and I don't want you to disgrace her in church."

EASTER PLANTS.

A little plant is an Easter sermon.

It preaches more eloquently than many men.

The life story of the plant is the life story of man.

Endurance and patience are seen in the struggling seed.

Buried in the black earth, it patiently endures until the time of birth.

The struggle of the plant pushing its way from darkness to light is well rewarded.

In the sunlight and air of the upper world the plant reaches higher growth and development.

The beauty of the blossom is symbolic of the beauty of the soul, which has overcome evil influences and radiates its glory to all about.

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